PROSPECTUS

OF

A NEW MONTHLY WORK,

The Repository

OF

ARTS, LITERATURE, COMMERCE,

MANUFACTURES, FASHIONS, & POLITICS.

No. I.

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BY R. ACKERMANN, 101, STRAND,

Where Communications (Post paid) will be thankfully received.

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THE

Repository

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ARTS, LITERATURE, COMMERCE,

Manufactures, Fashions, and Politics,

For MAY, 1809.

The Fifth Number.

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TO OUR READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We earnestly solicit communications (post-paid) from professors of the Arts in general, as well as authors, respecting works which they may have in hand. The evident advantages which must accrue to both from the more extensive publicity that will be given to their productions through the medium of the Repository, *needs only to be mentioned, we conceive, to induce them to favour us with such information, which shall always meet with the most prompt attention.*

The narrowness of our limits, and the liberal contributions of our numerous correspondents, render it impossible for us to find a place for their favours so speedily as we could wish. To this cause is to be ascribed the omission of many valuable communications which it was our intention to introduce into the present Number. To remedy this inconvenience as far as lies in our power, we have determined upon an extension of our plan, by the addition of a half-yearly Supplement *to each Volume; which, we trust, will prove equally gratifying to the correspondents and to the readers in general of the* Repository. *This Supplement will not only afford a receptacle for such pieces of merit as the pressure of temporary matter obliges us to postpone, but will also contain the* general titles, engravings, *and a* copious index, *which, in a work of so miscellaneous a nature, must be a desirable and useful accompaniment. Agreeably to this plan, the Supplement completing the First Volume, will be published on the 1st of June, with the Sixth Number of this Work.*

The continuation of the History of Gas Light *is deferred for want of room.*

From the same cause the Intellectual Compass *is also omitted; but its ingenious author is assured, that it shall be given complete in the Supplement, as it is too long to be introduced into one of our regular Numbers, and would, in our opinion, suffer by being divided.*

To the lovers of Poetry we have also to apologize for the disappointment they will experience from our present Number. We shall endeavour in future to prevent its recurrence; but, in the mean time, beg leave to recommend to their notice the First Number of the Poetical Magazine, *published on the 1st May, by the Proprietor of the Repository.*

Juninus *is requested to accept our sincere acknowledgments for his indefatigable zeal and liberal communications. We rejoice to find that his labours obtain the universal approbation which they deserve; and can venture to promise a rich treat to the amateurs of the arts, from the copious stores in our possession.*

The Medical Query *arrived too late for insertion this month, but shall appear in our next.*

G. S. on the Drinking of Healths, *is also deferred.*

G. W. *is inadmissible, from want of decorum.*

Quiz *is in the same predicament, from want of wit.*

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————The suffrage of the wise,
The praise that's worth ambition, is attain'd
By sense alone, and dignity of mind.

ARMSTRONG.

HISTORY OF THE USEFUL AND POLITE ARTS.

(Continued from page 201.)

OF THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE GREEKS AND ROMANS.

To no nation that ever existed has architecture been indebted for so many improvements, as to the Greeks. What furnished them with the first hints for these improvements, we have not, at this remote period, the means of ascertaining. The nations whom we have already mentioned, were ignorant of the method of constructing arches; the roofs of all their halls were flat, and covered with stones of such prodigious size, that a single one was often sufficient to cover a whole room. Their manner of building was also destitute of what we call taste; the columns were ill proportioned, and their capitals executed in the most wretched manner imaginable.

This was observed by the Greeks, who improved upon the proportions formerly used, and were the inventors of three of the five orders of architecture, the Doric, the Ionic, and the Corinthian. The origin of the two first is related by Vitruvius; in addition to whose account it may be observed, that the volutes, which are the peculiar ornament of the Ionic capital, are by some said to represent the natural curling down of a piece of bark from the top of a beam, which is supposed to have been the first kind of column. The Corinthian order was not invented till long after the others, and is reported to have taken its rise from the following accident: A basket had been set upon the ground, and covered with a square tile. A plant

of acanthus, or bear's breech, grew up close to it; the leaves shot up and covered the outer surface of the basket, and as the stalks rose up among them, they soon reached the tile which overhung the edges of the basket at the top, and as this impeded their course upwards, they curled and twisted themselves into a kind of volutes. In this situation it was seen by Callimachus, the sculptor; in the twisted part of the stalk he perceived a resemblance to the volutes of the Ionic capital, which, as they were here smaller and more numerous, appeared in a new form. He was sensible of the beauty of raising them among leaves, and was struck with the representation of a noble and lofty capital, which being afterwards put into execution, was universally admired.

The Greeks reserved the use of their grandest architecture for their temples and public buildings; but though their houses exhibited less magnificence, they had greater convenience than those of the Romans. The entrance to their private houses, however large they might be, was always small, plain, and narrow. The whole edifice usually consisted of two courts, and several ranges of buildings. The porter's lodge, if that term may be allowed, was usually on the right hand of this narrow entrance, and opposite to it were the stables. This entrance conducted into the first or smaller court, which had piazzas on three sides; and on the fourth, which was usually the south side, there were butments of pilasters, which supported the more internal parts of the ceiling. A space being thus left between the one and the other, they had places for the lodging of men and maid-servants, and such as had the principal care of the house. Upon the same floor with these butments were several regular apartments, consisting of an antichamber, a chamber, and closets; and about the piazzas, rooms for eating and other common purposes. Opposite to the entrance was a lobby or vestibule, through which lay the passage into the several rooms; and beyond this a large passage led into the principal square. Round the latter were four piazzas, which in the common way of building were all of one height; but in more magnificent houses, that which faced the great entrance was more lofty and in every respect more noble than the other three. In this division of the building were the apartments of the family. These were adorned with lofty galleries, and here were the best rooms, which were called the men's apartments: for in rude times the Greeks lodged their wives and female relations in the best rooms of the first court, where they had also their separate and detached place. The two sides of this larger court were kept for the reception of visitors, and servants were appointed to wait upon them. The master of the house entertained his guests the first day in his own apartments; but afterwards, how long soever they might stay, they lived without restraint in one of those separate piazzas, and joined the family only when they chose. The upper end and two sides of the great court being thus disposed of, the lower end, being the same range of building that formed the upper end of the first court, was appropriated to the use of the mistress of the house and her female friends.

The Romans borrowed their architecture from the Greeks, but did not imitate them in the modesty of their private dwellings. The principal front they placed towards the south, and on this they bestowed all the decoration of expensive ornament. They had here lofty galleries and spacious rooms, and every thing carried an air of greatness and show. In their country-houses they preserved the same situation and the same front, but the inner distribution was different. At the entrance they placed the meaner and more offensive offices, after the manner of the Greeks. The first gallery had on one side a passage to the kitchen, and on the other to the stalls for the cattle, that, while they were in readiness for all services, the noise or smell might not be offensive within. These stalls were placed on the left, as in the Greek houses; on the right was the kitchen, which had its light from above, and its chimney in the middle. Farther within the building, were placed on one side bathing-rooms, and on the other, family conveniences, in the manner of our butteries and store-rooms. Backwards, and full to the north, were placed the cellars, for fear of the sun, and over these were other store-rooms. From this part of the structure you came to the court; for in the dwellings of the Romans there was generally but one court. This was occupied by the servants and those who had the care of the cattle, for which there were stalls on either side. In front, from the entrance, but at a considerable distance from all these annoyances, were the best apartments, destined for the use of the master of the family.

The grandeur and magnificence of the temples and public buildings of the Romans are yet attested by the remains that still exist, which not only serve for models to all modern architects, but have never been surpassed, or even equalled, to this day. But though the art continued almost at its highest pitch among the Romans for two centuries, it declined rapidly when the empire began to fail. We are informed by Tacitus, that after the battle of Actium no men of genius appeared; and after the reign of Alexander Severus, a manner of building altogether irregular and confused was introduced, in which nothing of the grace and majesty of the former style was retained.

When the empire was entirely overrun by the Goths, the conquerors naturally introduced their own method of building. Like the ancient Egyptians, the Goths seem to have been more studious to amaze people with the greatness of their buildings, than to please the eye with the regularity of their structure, or the propriety of their ornaments. They corrected themselves, however, a little by the models of the Roman edifices which they saw before them: but these models themselves were faulty; and the Goths being totally destitute of genius, neither architecture nor any other art could be improved.

(To be continued.)

OBSERVATIONS ON THE ARTS.

LETTER I.—*(Continued from page 202.)*

Mr. EDITOR, Feb. 3.

I BEGAN yesterday to write on the arts (a sheet of paper dated February 2d), and suggested an idea which, if properly executed, might much contribute, in a little time, to furnish the minds of young students with leading traits of various knowledge in the arts and sciences. It is an excellent method of study, at first to be very general, like an artist who, when he makes a drawing, first sketches only the largest forms, makes a square in his mind, observes what parts are perpendicular to others, and what parallel: in his smaller directions, he observes, where a ruler laid in imagination along the parts would strike in its progress. By this excellent method of proceeding, he finds it almost as easy to make an outline correct, as if he was tracing on transparent paper: he can afterwards detail with pleasure.

But, as I was observing, if properly executed, the above plan might be so extended as to embrace and give very useful hints and informations on every art.

For instance: suppose we were writing on physicians, or any other class of anatomists, those who are in the habit of reading, frequently find a character expressed in a word, as thus—the ingenious Monroe, the elegant Mead, the accurate Huxham, the philosophical Pringle. So correct words might easily be found to describe Harvey, Sydenham, Friend, Cheselden, Fothergill, Ward, James, Hill, Jebb, the two Hunters, Cruikshank, Sheldon, Lettsom, Sharp, de Valangin.— Even the bare names of those who have excelled, teach desirable knowledge. These we might oppose to those who have succeeded on the Continent, by comparison or some other method; as Albinus, Vesalius, Bloombart, Santolini, Winslow, Palfyn. The same observation may be applied to astronomers, philosophers, botanists, and a variety of other classes. In speaking, for instance, of theatrical performers, we might convey interesting information, by saying—the *amiable* Miss Lavinia Fenton (the first Polly in Gay's Beggar's Opera, which was first performed in 1727), who married the Duke of Bolton. She was not less lovely than the excellent actress whose name began and ended with the same letter, the *elegant* Miss Farren, who a few years ago married the Earl of Derby; or the no less *accomplished* Miss Louisa Brunton, who lately married the Earl of Craven. So we might say *Dicky* Norris, the celebrated comedian (though his real name was Henry), so called, because he performed Dick in the Jubilee, about one hundred years ago.

Those who are called *Dicky*, *Charles*, *Will*, *Ned*, *Tom*, *Bill*, *Joe*, *Jim*, &c. are generally social and good-natured; such as Ned Shuter, Tom Weston, Tom King, Jack Bannister, and Shuter's companion, Nancy Dawson, Peg Woffington, Nan Catley, and many others, of which every one finds some among their acquaintance.— But those who are always dignified with *Mr.* and *Mrs.* are not social in a great degree; though such may

be respected, yet, like the others, they are not loved, they are rather borne with than enjoyed. I mention these circumstances, to shew that this plan, if judiciously ramified, might be extended *ad infinitum*, and convey a deal of amusement and useful knowledge.

It cannot be supposed that such a one as I can be equal to such an undertaking, whose first production in writing was but of yesterday; whose views in life have been confined to ———. This plan of writing may embrace the happiest efforts of the best productions of the best authors: thus, if an inexperienced writer was bewailing the difficulties that lay in the way to the temple of Fame, he might make Beattie take off, in his *Minstrel*, the labour of expressing the thought, and enrich his work by writing,

"Ah! who can tell how hard it is to climb
"The steep where Fame's proud temple shines afar!
"Ah! who can tell how many a soul sublime
"Has felt the influence of malignant star,
"And waged with Fortune an eternal war;
"Check'd by the scoff of Pride, by Envy's frown,
"And Poverty's unconquerable bar!
"In life's low vale remote has pined alone,
"Then dropt into the grave unpitied and unknown."

The sublime, the elegant, and the pathetic, might be selected from the best authors; and this general idea of selection is the great leading principle that confers superiority in every art and science.

I will now go on, in continuation from sheet 1.

I shall here only observe on engravers, that some of those now in this country, who have produced us the best specimens in that art, are Sharp, Holloway, Heath, Bromley, Legat, Schiavonetti, Cardon, Agar, and Anker Smith: besides those I have mentioned, who have lived with us, and are now no more; Hollar, Fairthorne, Lightfoot, Barlow, Gaywood, Cecil, Villiers, Glover, Du Bosc, Sir N. Dorigny, Picart, Sturt, Vertue, Brown, Sestin, A. Walker, Ed. Roker, Canot, Peake, Chatelain, Müller, Toms (the master of old John Boydell), Chambers, Major Hall, Byrne, Vander Gucht, Parker, Isaac Taylor, Basire, Brown, Eames, and Pouncey, should not be omitted; nor thou, though almost buried in oblivion, careless, indolent, good-natured Harry Howard!

If you should happen to approve of what I write, I will hereafter give my opinion of the various professors in the several manners of engraving, of which the line manner is the most meritorious.

In *drawing* for *designs* in this country, it must be allowed few have signalized themselves in an eminent degree. Mr. Editor, if the lady who, I am persuaded, owns the shield that is painted under the roll on your letter-box, could be called from her *celestial dwelling* for a moment, and asked her opinion who should receive the crown in this department, she would bind the laurel round the brows of Thomas Stothard, and express herself somewhat in this way (as Burns observes),

"And wear thou this, she solemn said,
"And bound the laurel round his head.
"The polish'd leaves, and berries red
"Did rustling play:
"Then like a passing thought she fled,
"In light away."

After him approach Westall, Fuseli, and Smirke.

Of Female Adventurers in the Arts.

The palm should be divided between Sophonisba Angusciola, of

Cremona, and Carriera Rosalba, of Chiaggia, near Venice: Sophonisba's three sisters, Lucia, Europa, and Anna-Maria Angusciola, had also much merit: also Rachael van Pool, or Ruisch, of Amsterdam, the celebrated flower-painter; Elizabeth Sophia Cheron, of Paris, and the present Madame Le Brun, of the same city. Miss Cheron, at the age of 24, in 1672, was elected a royal academician of the academy of painting at Paris; and in full assembly, this young lady, who was also very beautiful, received her diploma from the hands of Charles Le Brun, who was their president.

Angelica Kauffman, so long resident here, it is said, died at Rome, November 7th, 1807.

When speaking of ladies who have resided in this country, and had most merit after Angelica, was Mrs. Mary Beale, Anne Killigrew, so elegantly celebrated by Dryden, and who was buried in the Savoy chapel in the Strand; she died of the small-pox in June 1685, aged 25: Miss Ann Carlisle, to whom King Charles I. presented £500 worth of ultramarina, which he held in his hand when he gave it; Miss Deryke, Mrs. Susannah Penelope Rose, daughter to King Charles the First's dwarf; Miss Read, Miss Benwell, Mrs. Maria Cosway, Mary Lloyd, Miss Betham, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Buckey, Miss Flaxman, and Maria Denman, sister in law to Mr. Flaxman; also Miss Sophia Metz, Miss Hay, Miss Jackson, and Miss Emma Smith.

Among our dames of fashion, whose chance in the lottery of life presented them with titles, the forwardest is Princess Elizabeth, third daughter to their present majesties; Lady Diana Beauclerc; next Countess Spencer, mother to the late Duchess of Devonshire; Lady Bedingfield, and Emma Crewe.

The lady (I forget her name) who lately drew *Fidelity* and the star *Venus*, should not be forgotten: she seems to have had a touch of that promethean fire which we all wish for, but which is rarely bestowed.

JUNINUS.

LETTER II.

February 6th, 1809.

Mr. EDITOR,

I HAVE been thinking of several subjects to write a letter upon for your box, some of which I have half finished; such as comparisons between the ancient and modern writers on Genius, Taste, Humour, Architecture, &c. &c. which you will soon see, such as they are. I am unacquainted, I believe, with any artists that know you, and have at last concluded to give you some thoughts on the study of the arts of

Painting and Drawing.

Many books that are published on the arts are extremely superficial, containing only the most trifling observations, and which are not calculated to advance the student to any considerable height in the arts they profess to teach. Thus they tell us to be sure to get hard Italian black chalk, soft French black chalk, pinky red chalk, white chalk made of an equal proportion of whiting, tobacco-pipe clay, and charcoal made from the willow: to be sure the camels' hair pencils are not made from squirrels' tails; the black-lead pencils with their name on them, and the crayons the real Swiss; and that the Indian ink

(which should mark free when rubbed on the nail) is the real India, and that that is commonly the best which smells of perfume: that white paper, washed with bistre, or stained with liquor made of tobacco and hot water (or some brewers' clay boiled in beer, and which should be struck on the paper with a sponge as smooth as possible), is preferable to the blue paper, or yellow silk paper, which are sold at the shops for drawing in black and white chalk: that we should be sure the light comes over the left shoulder, to prevent any shadows obstructing our sight; to work on our paper from top to bottom, and from left to right, and to work in a room that has a north-east light: to draw camels' hair pencils through our lips, and to be sure to chuse bushy ones, and to observe that they come to a point when tried on the nail: that an equal quantity of spirits of turpentine and linseed oil, rubbed with a clean rag on fan-paper, and hung in the sun, in a room free from dust, makes excellent transparent paper.

These, and a thousand such trifles, advance the student but in a small degree. If a prize was offered for a composition of figures, or an academy figure, either Michael Angelo Buonarotti, or Raphael Urbino (could they be reanimated) if they drew on paper smeared over with rotten egg, and made the drawing with burnt cork, horse-dung and water, mud, moistened clay, or any other the most humble material, could easily win it from any artist now existing, with every advantage of chalk.

Mr. Editor, to simplify this complex subject, take from the dryness of a long string of rules, and afford some amusement, I propose here to introduce somewhat of a story. I will suppose that Mr. A. student in drawing, has so far improved himself as to be permitted to draw at the *Royal Academy*; and, under that idea, I will mention some rules in drawing and painting, that not every artist is acquainted with.

Mr. A. ascends with awe to the *Grecian* and *Roman school*, to draw after the *ancient* statues. For a time he feels timid, keeps to his work, and answers with great obligingness to every question from his fellow-students. At length comes the *keeper*—"O sir, you must mind better, and consider your outline;" and would take him from his place to the statue, to view it nearer. "I thank you, sir—yes, sir," secretly glad when he is gone.

Here, Mr. Editor, if he is not endowed with genius, with a good portion of that quality your owl's mistress is said to possess, he will never be a first-rate artist.

Nicholas Poussin, in contempt of the generality of students that drew at *academies*, made a design of a number of *monkies* laboriously drawing in an *academy*, from an *antique statue* (of which there is a print extant); by which he meant to shew, that unless artists enter into the great poetic or scientific principles on which the statue is constructed, they make but a small progress in the art; at least, they only learn to copy or imitate—the result of a little practice, with the knowledge of a few mechanical rules—they only reach to individual nature. If drawing after Cleomenes' Venus de Medicis, they do not enter into the idea of her shrinking as it were from observation with a timid modesty—

of what great use is it to talk to such people about the gentle serpentine line that causes beauty, or about gradual variation, if they do not enter into the idea of the poet, who says,

"The nymph retired that did charm the world:"

and the same of other statues, each according to their character? What signifies the work of such people, whether they stump with shamoy leather, cork, a bit of rag, or do it with their finger? They will never give satisfaction like a man of genius; they will draw Juno without dignity—Venus without beauty—and Minerva, with the owl perhaps, but without wisdom. You may see a whole row of them sitting with their plummets in their hands, considering the perpendicular—taking advantage of upright lines in the wainscot, also the parallel ones—observing the shape of the vacancies between the limbs—with a grave air considering the center of gravity—comparing lengths and breadths, that their limbs might not be out of proportion—comparing the lights and shades with one another to obtain harmony, 1, 2, 3, &c. of the lights, 1, 2, 3, &c. of the darks, more accurately to judge of the degrees of each. If a light rises on a bone near a mass of shadow (or on any other part), to be on their guard that this circumstance do not deceive them, and make them think it lighter than it really is; nor a shade of darker near light. To keep the white chalk towards the upper part of the figure, and but little at the lower extremities—to handle chalk, especially in the lights, with short sketchy strokes, lozenged—to give freedom and transparency—to work here and there, about and about, for balancing and freedom—and to remember light half-tint shadow—and relax, like a ball, to give roundness, force, and fulness.

After some practice of these principles, a figure, better than several he had done, is completed, and shewn to Mr. F. for the *life academy*. He is told that a council will meet next week, and his performance will then be considered. The *R.-A.'s* meet in the council-chamber, and decide that Mr. A. has attained to the ability of drawing after *nature*, and a ticket is ordered to be made out for him. He receives the ticket, signed R. A. with transport, his imagination fired with the idea of studying *after nature*. At length the evening arrives—he is there too soon—he must wait in the hall—the model is not ready. As she is a *selection*, we may suppose, with Milton, that when she mounts the pedestal,

"Grace is in all her steps—heaven in her eyes,
"In every gesture dignity and love."

At length the students are admitted—Mr. A. among them, not the last. She surveys them—observes a newcomer; conscious of her charms, she assumes dignity and grace — she stands, like her grandame Eve, in a state of innocence, with nothing but a rosy or blue ribbon to fillet up her hair. Figure set by Mr. W. the visitor, gently varied or contracted. Our novice takes his seat. She considers him — likes him — thinks him a very interesting young man; views him with attentive eyes—not like a widow, with a tear in one eye, and a leer in the other, but with a leer in both. She assumes all the simplicity, good-nature, and winning ways, that she can think of, and imitates the true spirit of the

antique productions better than most of those that surround her, and the true spirit of the sex, though she does not *set her cap* at him.

After about an hour, Mr. W. considers Mr. A.'s drawing, and says, "Sir, you'll excuse me—I think you've made the legs rather too long. We should always remember, when we begin a sketch, and have got to the middle of the figure, to make a mark for the half; this regulates the proportions: and we should try to correct all defects. Make the female head small and in the shape of an egg, with the small part of the oval downwards—a long neck—narrow shoulders--the breasts rather large and well separated—very wide about the hips and the upper part of the lower extremities. We should also make the limbs, both arms and legs, taper very much, with a small hand and long slender fingers; and as for the feet, they should be small too: the second toe should be longer than the great toe, and at a little distance from it, the next toe getting gradually smaller, and the little toe very much retired. We must consider the *antique* for good feet; shoes spoil the feet of all who wear them. You should dishevel the hair in beautiful playing ringlets, and make long winding lines, like a drawing I will shew you by and by, which I have in my portfolio, made by Mr. Cipriani. Keep the mass of light very broad in the middle, where should be the most detail; and you may take the liberty of introducing very dark shadows, provided you balance them about, to make them weigh even as it were; which balance should also be universally observed, and the lights should be of a beautifully varied form."

Another night, the figure, *a robust man*, is set by Mr. F. in a violent attitude and frowning, as if dealing destruction about him, and in the manner of Michael Angelo Buonarotti, leaning upon a massy club. The drawing is advanced—Mr. F. appears—"Now, sir, I see you mind your outlines and the structure of the bones. You should make the skeleton seen through the muscles. Draw convex and square, with but few parts, like the *ancient* Greeks—broad, bold, varied, and crispy. Take every opportunity of making long lines, the deltoide swinding with the biceps—the abdominal muscles—the oblique descending with the sartorius—making long lines and large scrolls. Mind the brows, that great seat of expression—make the principal bones, such as the clavicule, scapula, ulna, patella, and the lower extremities of the fibula, very apparent. Make the ball of the great toe and every thing convex, vast, and massy, like Michael Angelo and Goltzius."

JUNINUS.

DIRECTIONS FOR ACQUIRING KNOWLEDGE.

Some of our readers may perhaps be disposed to object, that the following paper is better adapted to a work designed expressly for youth, than to the plan of the *Repository*. Such too, we confess, was our own feeling on the first perusal; but as our publication professes to embrace communications on every useful and interesting subject, we trust that the parents, and heads of families in general, whose patronage we enjoy, will not be displeased at the introduction of these precepts, which cannot be too deeply impressed upon the mind of every young person; and which, from their excellence, are indeed well worth being committed to memory.

TO THE EDITOR.

Having, when a boy, accidentally met with the *Introductio ad Sapientiam*, by that celebrated Spanish scholar, *Ludovicus Vives*, I perused it with eagerness; but no part of it pleased me so much as the following "directions respecting the method of acquiring knowledge," *(quâ ratione comparari possit eruditio)*. In the early part of my life I derived great benefit from acting upon them; and several of my young friends, to whom I communicated them, have experienced the same good effect. If you do not think my translation of them undeserving a place in your *Repository*, they may probably become more extensively useful, particularly as their learned author has observed Horace's excellent rule—"*quicquid præcipies esto brevis*."

J. H.

1. Erudition is produced, as it were, by means of three instruments, genius, memory, and study.

2. Genius is improved by exercise.

3. Memory increases by practice.

4. Both are weakened by luxury, strengthened by health, enervated by sloth and long intermission, and by continual use, are rendered obedient to the call.

5. Whether you read yourself, or hear any thing read, be attentive; do not suffer your mind to wander, but force it to be on the spot, and to engage in what you lay before it, not in any thing else.

6. If your mind begins to swerve, recal it by means of a short whisper: put off till another time all thoughts extraneous to the subject of your studies.

7. Know that you lose both pains and time if you do not attend to what you either hear or read.

8. Be not ashamed to ask concerning what you are ignorant of. Blush not to be taught by any person, for the greatest men have not been ashamed of it; rather blush for your ignorance and unwillingness to learn.

9. Boast not of knowing what you are ignorant of; on the contrary, apply for it to those who are supposed to know it.

10. If you wish to appear learned, endeavour to be so, there is no shorter method: in the same manner you will find no better expedient to be thought good, than to be so.

11. In fine, whatever you desire to seem, strive actually to be; otherwise your desire will be vain.

12. Time impairs what is false, while it strengthens what is true.

13. No deception is of long continuance.

14. Follow your master, that is, shew no inclination to outrun him; and yield to, do not oppose, him.

15. Love him, and look up to him as to a parent, and believe what he says to be most true and certain.

16. Take care that, after being once reproved for a fault, you do not commit it a second or third time; endeavour to improve by reprehension.

17. Try particularly to remember those points in which you are wrong, lest you fall into the same error again.

18. Every man is apt to err, but only the weak persevere in error.

19. Remember that there is no sense through which we imbibe knowledge more speedily than thro' that of hearing.

20. Nothing is easier, and nothing more useful, than to hear much.

21. And you ought to shew no disposition to listen to what is trifling, absurd, and ridiculous, rather than to what is grave, praiseworthy, and prudent.

22. Both require equal pains in attaining; but in the advantage resulting from them, there is a great disparity indeed.

23. Let your endeavours be, not to answer much, but to answer to the purpose, and in proper time.

24. Turn not only your eyes from what is shameful, but your ears, which are in a manner the windows of the mind. Remember the old saying, quoted by the Apostle, that evil communications corrupt good manners.

25. Whether at table or at any other place, listen attentively to what every one says.

26. From the wise you may learn what will improve your morals.

27. From the foolish how to be more guarded.

28. Adopt what is approved by the wise.

29. What fools praise, that avoid.

30. When you find any observation commended by sensible persons for wit, decorum, wisdom, erudition, genius, or urbanity, treasure it up in your mind, with a view to employ it yourself when opportunity offers.

31. Keep a memorandum-book for the purpose of entering any remark or expression, occurring either in the course of your reading or in conversation, and that may appear to you excellent or useful: this will enable you to refresh your memory when you have occasion for a similar remark or expression.

32. Strive not only to understand the words, but enter into the spirit of what you read.

33. When you have read yourself, or heard any thing read, it is a good exercise to repeat it to your schoolfellows in Latin, and to others in your mother tongue; and you ought to endeavour to use, as much as possible, the same elegant and witty expressions employed by your author: thus you will at once render your memory retentive, and acquire a command of words.

34. You ought also to compose frequently, than which there is no better exercise for those who wish to speak well.

35. Write, re-write, and make extracts frequently; read with a pen in your hand: compose every second, or at least every third day, a letter to some friend, who may answer it; and shew your letter to your master, that you may profit by his observations.

36. Suffer not your memory to rest.

37. There is no faculty that likes so much to be employed, and that improves more by exercise.

38. Entrust to it something every day.

39. The more you commit to its care, the more faithfully it will retain every thing; but the less you trust it with, so much the more relaxed will its retentive power become.

40. When you have learnt any thing by heart, allow your memory a little respite; and some time after, demand back what you have in a manner deposited.

41. Whenever you wish to get any thing by heart, read it over three or four times with the greatest attention before going to bed: in the morning, call your memory to account for what you over night committed to its custody.

42. Beware of intoxication, indigestion, and catching cold, especially in the back part of your head.

43. Wine is the death of memory.

44. Allow not a day to pass without reading, hearing, or writing something that may increase your stock of information, improve your judgment, or strengthen your love of virtue.

45. When about to retire to rest, read, or cause something to be read to you, that is worthy to be remembered, and of which it may be both useful and agreeable to dream, in order that even your nocturnal visions may benefit you.

46. The study of wisdom is to continue while we live; it can only end with life itself.

47. No pleasure can be found superior to that of knowing many things; and nothing can possibly be more beneficial than proficiency in virtue.

48. Study seasons prosperity, alleviates adversity, restrains the heedless impetuosity of youth, and lightens the burdens of old age: it accompanies, nay, it even protects, assists, and delights us at home, abroad, in public, in private, in solitude, and in the busy scenes of life.

LETTERS FROM NORTH AMERICA.

Mr. Editor,

I beg leave to inclose you the first of a series of letters written by an officer in North America to his friend in England, during a residence there in the years 1806-7. They will be found generally descriptive of the principal cities, towns, harbours, forts, edifices, garrisons, &c. &c. now in possession of the British government in the northern provinces of that great continent; and should they (from the specimens now sent) prove worthy of insertion in your excellent *Repository*, the remainder shall be regularly forwarded for that purpose.

I am, Sir,
Your's obediently,
J. H. R.

Sudbury, March 6, 1809.

LETTER I.

HALIFAX, NOVA-SCOTIA,
June 3, 1806.

Dear M.

WHEN I last addressed you I had nearly bidden adieu to Britain's white cliffs as I sealed my letter; for the boat which conveyed a part of my baggage (left at St. Helen's in the bustle of embarkation) did not arrive along-side our transport till we were off the Scilly Islands, and the boatman would but just take charge of my letter, and give the usual hasty assurance of sending it by the post, when he tacked for the Land's End, and we lost sight of it.

A sudden gloom overspread my senses at the moment I lost sight of my native island, and a recollection of the many happy days I enjoyed at your hospitable mansion, together with my parting interview with S. when leaving Suffolk, caused my involuntarily exclaiming to myself at the unhappy period,

> " Ye fairy prospects, then,
> Ye beds of roses, and ye bowers of joy,
> Farewell!"

As the monotony of a sea voyage cannot afford much amusement, I shall pass it over, and state my arrival in this city on the 4th instant. It was the birth-day of our venerable MONARCH, and observed in this place with all the gaiety and demonstrations of joy peculiar to the dispositions of a people in whose hearts HE lives.

I attended the parade soon after my landing, and witnessed the different regiments composing the garrison, pass the general in reviewing order, after which they fired a *feu de joye* in honour of the day, and returned to their barracks. In the evening the town exhibited a very brilliant illumination, and the regimental bands of musicians paraded the streets, playing national and martial airs, until the sound of the bugle commanded them to rest; when the happy musicians retired also to their homes, and your friend to enjoy a night's repose upon *terra firma*, after a six weeks voyage on the " great Atlantic."

The view of this beautiful city that presented itself in all directions as I entered the harbour from Chebukto Head, and the magnificent buildings which displayed their architectural elegance on a nearer approach, invited my attention to an early inspection of the town and its suburbs. The remainder of my letter will therefore be occupied in stating to you some of the particulars of what I have observed.

Situated on the left bank of the harbour, is the city of Halifax, about twenty miles distant from Chebukto Head, in latitude 44. 45. north, and longitude 63. 30. west, from London; 54 miles by land from Windsor, and 102 miles from Annapolis Royal; towns situated on the north side of the bay of Fundy, and in the province of Nova Scotia.

A mountain of very inconsiderable height, but of great magnitude, bounds the south-west prospect of Halifax; while the north-east is sheltered by the small, but fertile island of Saint George, situated in the center of the harbour, and opposite to the city in that direction.

The first object that attracted my attention in my tour of observation, was the government-house, an ele-

gant *stone* building, the only one of that description in the province: it is situated in a south-west direction, near the water-side (the aspect being south), surrounded by a choice collection of valuable shrubs, evergreen trees, and a small park, with a court-yard, and was built at an immense expence during the period of the Wentworth government in North America. A guard from the garrison mounts every morning in the court-yard, and observes, while on duty, all the ceremonies and the etiquette of the body guard at St. James's Palace.

The dock-yards and the arsenal, with the admiralty building, next claimed my attention; nor could I resist fancying, at the moment I entered the gate of these extensive and elegant premises, that I was visiting the naval yards at Plymouth: the number of workmen employed, the regular system of discipline adopted by the overseers, and the general plan of executing all the different branches of workmanship, claimed a tribute of just admiration. The *Cambrian* frigate had just gone out of one dock, refitted, as a line of battle ship entered another to receive new masts: indeed, the celerity practised, together with the excellence of the outfits from this grand arsenal, reflect the highest degree of honour upon the officer at the head of the naval department here; and, no doubt, his exertions are duly appreciated by the wise, vigilant, and indefatigable commissioners of his majesty's admiralty at home.

The building is a superb piece of architecture, composed of wood, covered with shingles, having a center with two wings; the entire is painted a dark-shaded red colour. The admiral occupies an elegant range of apartments, and the remainder is fitted up and divided into a board-room, offices, &c.—On the top is erected a telegraph, which communicates with a signal-house and fort, situated on the summit of Chebukto Head; and the whole may be justly considered a structure of the greatest utility, combined with perfect elegance and a judicious taste.

An excellent mansion, rising to the southward, on the ascent of a hill, caused me to direct my observation that way. On enquiry, I learned that this great piece of modern architecture had originally been the town residence of the Duke of Kent, who expended (while commander in chief and governor of the province) an immense sum in raising it; but whether tired of the expences in finishing, or the situation of the place, his Royal Highness determined upon disposing of the premises to the government for military purposes; and it is now literally occupied by a regiment of infantry, and of course appears mutilated and despoiled of its former elegance and grandeur.

The shrill sound of a fife coming from a range of buildings on a level with that just mentioned, brought me to the spot from which it issued, when I soon discovered that I had entered the great depository of the military strength of the province; and a more airy and excellent situation I never observed for barracks, where elegance and convenience were united with cleanliness and health.

I next viewed the city hospital, which is an excellent receptacle,

and built on an extensive scale: it receives the sick and indigent of all classes, both in the city and neighbourhood of it, and may be justly deemed an excellent institution in every respect. The churches are very commodious, and neat within: there are eleven in the city, and the superstructure of them can in no instance disgrace the taste of the architect, or the judgment of the builder. There is, however, but one church or steeple clock, and this has nothing to boast of for regularity as a time-piece.

The Roman Catholic chapel is a neat elegant building, with a large burying-ground, which renders it singular in this respect, as it is the only place of Roman Catholic worship I have observed with the like appendage. The inside of the chapel is elegantly superb, and ornamented in a style of superior neatness. The premises are situated on a very pleasant spot of ground, adjacent to the government-house. On passing from the chapel in an eastern direction, I observed the grand masonic hall of Nova Scotia, which claimed my minute attention, on account of its light and elegant structure, and the chaste style of architecture displayed in every part of this building, which was raised at a great expence by the brotherhood of the province, and reflects a degree of credit upon them, surpassed by none of the four lodges or halls even in the metropolis of British empire.

The principal market-place is in the center of the town, and for cleanliness and utility it cannot be excelled: it is abundantly supplied with butchers' meat, fowls, fish, and some game; the latter is brought to market by the Indians, and the supplies in general may be considered cheap and excellent in their kind. There are but two coffee-houses or hotels of any respectability in Halifax (the Jerusalem and the Union); but this apparent want of public accommodation may be accounted for by the extreme hospitality of the inhabitants to all strangers.

There are many other buildings of eminence in this city that claim the notice of those who visit it. These consist chiefly of the mansions occupied by the general commanding the forces, the attorney and solicitor-generals, judges, provincial secretaries, &c. &c. besides several others of smaller note.—The private houses are mostly built in the modern English style, exhibiting great simplicity and neatness, the materials being wood, painted to imitate brick and stone.

Halifax, considered as a military post, is altogether impregnable to an enemy. The Duke of Kent, while governor, erected a round battery and extensive works to the southward of the town, on the summit of a hill, which commands the harbour and city, as well as the country in all directions; and it is generally supposed that this position is one of the strongest in his majesty's American colonies. It was planned and executed, with the other fortifications, under the immediate inspection and superintendence of his royal highness. There are also a heavy battery and a magazine erected upon Saint George's Island, which commands the harbour in another direction: indeed the shores and the rising grounds from Chebukto Head to the citadel,

are lined and covered with works, exhibiting a chain of offensive and defensive military posts, and such as could alone emanate, in plan and execution, from the scientific head of a profound general.

The city of Halifax, from the commencement of the suburbs (at the government-house) to the admiralty, extends nearly three miles in length along the side of the harbour; but its breadth bears no proportion, being composed of parallel streets, intersected by others, ascending from the water-side. The streets, however, are built with regularity, and the situation in general is considered healthy by the inhabitants and visitants.

And now, my dear M. I must inform you, that the packet which delivers the letters from England at this place (for the British colonies), on its way to New-York, has just returned to take the homeward mail; I must consequently close this long epistle, in which I have given you the outlines of my observations during a very short residence at Halifax: and as I mean to continue them, I hope to be enabled, in my next, to inform you of the state of the culture and horticulture of the province, the commercial relations of the city with the different provinces, the manners and customs of its inhabitants, &c. &c.; together with some hints on the excellence of the plans of the different institutions for the relief of distressed strangers at Halifax. I will therefore claim a respite for the present, by assuring you how very sincerely I remain your's,

R.

LETTERS FROM ITALY.

LETTER IV.

Naples, May —, 1802.

Dear T.

THE ——— frigate arrived here yesterday from Malta; and by her I received your kind letter of the 1st March, and the parcel of newspapers you had the goodness to save for me, as also the . . . . . Accept my warmest thanks for your friendly attention to my little wants, and for the comprehensive and interesting narrative of our domestic affairs. This I may, without flattery, affirm to be a model of historical writing; and I am well aware that, before such a judge, my letters need the greatest indulgence. Transplanted, as it were, into a new world, replete with innumerable objects of curiosity and admiration, and desirous of making the best use of my stay, I do not study my expressions: I have, as Pliny says, no time to write a *short* letter; and your friendship, I am convinced, will make every allowance I can wish for.

We have known here of the peace of Amiens these several weeks past. . . . .
At all events I trust it will last during my journey home; for I have now determined to return northwards by the way of Rome, Florence, Turin, Lyons, Paris, and Calais, as soon as the hot season,

which is rapidly approaching, shall render any longer stay in this latitude unadvisable to a valetudinarian like me. In these travels I mean to proceed leisurely, so as not to be fatigued, and to have proper time to make whatever observations countries so interesting as these may suggest. Of all that is worthy of notice, or at least that is noticed by me, you may, as usual, expect constant and faithful reports.

I am now going to give you an account of a late excursion of mine to Pozzuoli, Bajæ, Misenum, and other places in that direction, which, however disagreeable, or rather ridiculous in its termination, afforded me the highest delight and instruction.

Some days ago Don Michele had, as usual, placed himself beside my dinner-table, and proceeded, for some time, in his eloquent discourse, when I asked if he had any commands for Pozzuoli, as I should take a trip thither the next day, and not return before dark. "If you would grant me, dear sir, the liberty of putting in my humble advice, I would, under due correction, presume to propose a little alteration in the plan of your journey, which, if it met the honour of your judicious concurrence, might probably tend to make the trip more agreeable to yourself. Where will you dine there? Pozzuoli has no inns to accommodate a person of your merit; but I have a friend residing at that place, who would be happy to see you in his house, and to shew you every thing worthy of your attention. Your horse, before you hired it, was used to a calesso*. Let him once in a way drive us two to my friend Don Giacomo, to make a pleasant day of it; the calesso I shall procure, and notice shall be sent to-morrow to Pozzuoli to prepare my friend for our reception."

On my reply, that nothing but the positive order of Doctor ——, to confine my exercise to the saddle, could prevent me from accepting so obliging an offer as his, a deep sigh on the part of Don Michele, announced, like the whizzing of a tornado, an approaching storm, ready to burst not only on my poor doctor, but on all the successors of Hippocrates and Galen. Fancy it over for brevity's sake, and your humble servant capitulating for the two-wheeled vehicle being before the door at six the day after that immediately following. Four bottles of porter, and two of old rum, intended as a present to the unknown Don Giacomo, being carefully stowed in the seat, I waited the appearance of my fellow-traveller.

Call to your aid, dear T. all the powers of your fertile imagination, to depict to your mind's eye the figure of my companion arrayed in a striped silk coat, orange and purple, cut steel buttons of the largest possible diameter, white satin waistcoat, profusely embroidered with roses and passion-flowers, breeches like the coat, white silk stockings, cordovan shoes with huge silver buckles, lace ruffles and frills, and the hair frizzed into a number of elegant side curls. But for the ponderous gold-headed cane

* Single-horse chaises, acting as hackney-coaches in Naples.

and the queue, Don Michele might have gone to St. James's on the king's birth-day.

I stared; but my surprise was taken for admiration, and the reason assigned for this effort of self-decoration, "*per far onore alla di lei persona**."

Not to expose the contrast between this gay attire, and my veteran black coat and blue pantaloons, to the sarcastic observations of my English friends in town, I proposed to go the more unfrequented road across the *Uomero* down into the *Pianura:* still we met several of my fellow-traveller's acquaintances, who seemed in their salutations to envy either his coat or his place. After descending a very steep road, we travelled thro' a most fertile plain of about four miles, till we arrived at another rocky ridge, round the extremity of which a road appears to have been cut, immediately overhanging the sea, and winding along the mountain to the gate of Pozzuoli, which, on this side, forms a most picturesque appearance. Before eight o'clock we halted at the gate of Don Giacomo's *palace*, who had already stepped down to receive us, and by way of hearty welcome, imprinted three savoury kisses alternately on my cheeks and lips***. A British ambassador could not have been received with greater honours, and more cordial hospitality, than were here bestowed upon me: We were ushered into the best room, and a breakfast of chocolate, cold meat, &c. was immediately served up. During this repast, it was settled, that the forenoon should be employed in visiting the antiquities along the bay of Bajæ, as far as the promontory of Misenum, whence we were to return to dinner to Pozzuoli; and that, in the afternoon, the curiosities in or about that town should be inspected. "And," continued our kind host, "as I have learnt from Don Michele's letter, that our *amico Inglese* believes himself to be in an indifferent state of health (which, by the bye, his looks contradict), I have taken care to provide, besides a good cicerone, a clean and decent jack-ass, lest the long walk in the heat of the day be too fatiguing for him."—Such a mark of the most delicate attention from an utter stranger, I confess, quite overpowered my feelings; I was at a loss how to express my sense of gratitude.—And this, dear T. is the people whom the spleen, or rather the depraved heart of some travellers, has represented as an unprincipled set of rogues, ready to commit every act of moral turpitude for the sake of their own interest.

Fie upon the retailers of such falsehoods, who think themselves competent to decry the character of a nation, whose language they generally do not understand; and who, puffed up with their own prejudices, liberally bestow their curses on whatever does not come within the contracted sphere of their home-spun ideas! Let them stay at home, if they can't eat roast-beef and puddings with the English, maccaroni with the Italians, olla podrida with the Spaniards, ragouts with the French, and sour-crout with the inhabitants of Germany!

* To do honour to your person.

But I have waxed wroth, instead of beginning the recital of our peaceable antiquarian pilgrimage.—— Mounted on Balaam's charger, with one of my Italian friends on each side, and the cicerone in front, we strolled along the shores of the bay. "The ruins you see on the declivity of yon mountain," exclaimed the latter, "are the remains of the famous villa of Cicero, called by him the Academy, where he wrote his *Academical Questions*."

To *question* this information would have been very *unacademical;* since, from more than one ancient author, it may be proved that this country-seat of the orator's must have been situated at, or at least very near to, the spot pointed out by our guide.

The next object that excited our astonishment, was the *monte nuovo*, a mountain of considerable height, formed in the space of one night (19th September, 1538). A terrible earthquake, accompanied with violent volcanic eruptions, gave birth to this mountain; at the same time, that it destroyed or defaced the whole of the surrounding country from Pozzuoli to Misenum: rich vineyards and fertile fields were in an instant converted into deserts, to this day incapable of cultivation. The Roman buildings, which before had stood nearly entire, altho' not completely annihilated by the sad catastrophe, were yet much ruined and dilapidated.

Close to the *monte nuovo* is the Lucrine lake, reduced, by the same convulsion of nature, from a fine expanse of water, to an insignificant puddle a few yards in diameter. I need not call to your recollection that its former name was Cocytus, of infernal memory; and that the *lucrative* revenue which ancient Rome drew from its fisheries, of shell-fish in particular, caused its change of appellation. Juvenal, Martial, and Horace, speak in the highest terms of the exquisite flavour of the Lucrine oysters. This circumstance alone proves a communication with the sea; and, from different authors of antiquity, it is evident that an inland navigation formerly existed between the bay of Pozzuoli, and the port of Cumæ on the other side of this peninsula, by means of a canal which connected the bay with the Lucrine lake, the latter with lake Avernus, and lake Avernus with the sea at Cumæ. On this point, the following lines of Virgil are decisive, at least halfway:

——— Lucrinoque addita claustra,
Atque indignatum magnis stridoribus æquor,
Julia qua ponto longe sonat unda refuso,
Tyrrhenusque fretis immittitur æstus Avernis.

Immediately behind the Lucrine lake, and separated from it by a rocky mountain only, is lake Avernus (ἄορνος Gr. birdless). The name itself is indicative of its former insalubrity. The pestilential vapours once rising out of its bosom, are reported to have been fatal to such of the feathered race as dared to approach it; and no fish, of course, could tenant its infected element.

Principio, quod Averna vocant, non nomen id abs re
Impositum est, quia sunt avibus contraria cunctis.
LUCRETIUS.

No wonder then, dear T. if the ancient poets, whose powers of imagination are often of Munchhusian compass, have marked this unhallowed spot as the site of the infernal kingdoms. Our cicerone had be-

gun to expatiate very prettily on this topic, when Don Giacomo significantly shook his head, observing how ridiculous it was to suppose that a space so confined as this, should be able to contain the accumulating influx of the impious souls of the whole world, when it was evident that it would not hold the one-hundredth part of the wicked of the little kingdom of Naples, even excluding its lawyers. He therefore rather believed it to have been a kind of purgatory, where, upon an average, the number of arrivals would not exceed the proportion of departures, and where, consequently, a moderate extent of ground might well suffice.

Don Michele tacitly waited the end of his friend's learned disquisition before he declared his sentiments on this knotty point. "My opinion is," exclaimed he, with his usual gravity, "that the whole is a parcel of lies, purposely invented by those gentlemen of antiquity, to make posterity believe that the number of pagan rascals was so inconsiderable as to require no more elbow-room than the space in which *we* find ourselves at present would afford."

But whatever foundation, dear T. there may be in this poetical tradition, it is certain that the present aspect of lake Avernus is such as to give rise to any other than gloomy ideas. Its unruffled waters, now abounding with good fish, are closely surrounded by romantic groupes of rocks, studded with stately trees and shrubs, the luxuriant foliage of which casts a sombre, but pleasing, shade over its surface. The mind partakes of the silent repose of nature, and the solemnity of the scene is heightened by the ruins of two venerable temples, close to the edge of the lake, and the vicinity of the entrance to the cavern of the Sibyl. One of the former, which the omniscience of our guide dedicated to Apollo, is sufficiently entire to allow you to perceive the beauty of the architecture and the fineness of its proportions: the outside is octangular, the interior round; several niches decorate the walls, and various shrubs seem to supply its sunken dome. The other edifice, which, with the same *ciceronian* facility, was consecrated to Mercury, has suffered much more, and altogether appears to have been of inferior workmanship and materials. Both, however, from their contiguity to the lake, may, for ought we know, have been baths.

We now proceed to the celebrated cave of the Sibyl, likewise situated on the borders of lake Avernus, at a few score yards distance from the temple of Apollo. Here my expectations were greatly disappointed: tradition has been guilty of an egregious misnomer in proclaiming this excavation to have been the residence of the Cumæan gipsy: but you shall judge for yourself. What bears the name of the Sibyl's cave, is nothing but a level subterraneous passage, cut in a straight line through the rocky mountain. Where it ended, cannot at present be ascertained; since, after proceeding for about a hundred yards, the tunnel is choked up by earth and stones: but before you come to this termination, and at about forty paces from it, there is an aperture leading to some excavated apartments, into which our

cicerone carried me on his shoulders, the water on the ground being upwards of a foot high. Coming from a hot sun into this damp and cold grotto, a shivering fit in an instant seized my whole frame to such a degree, that I felt no inclination to explore the dreary recesses of this aquatic labyrinth at the peril of my life. I instantly sounded a retreat, and presently joined my friends, who, more prudent, or less curious than I, had stayed at the outside with my donkey. I have ever since been angry with myself at this piece of folly; and at this moment am not free from dread, lest my inconsiderate antiquarian zeal be rewarded by an ague or some feverish illness, which might, in earnest, introduce me to the regions of the departed.

This *soi-disant* cave of the Sibyl is, in my humble opinion, nothing else but the identical canal of communication between lakes Avernus and Lucrinus: it is precisely in the direction of both; and if such a canal existed, of which many corroborative testimonies leave no manner of doubt, it can scarcely have existed in any other place; since lake Avernus lies in a deep hollow, on all sides surrounded by high rocks and mountains, like the crater of a volcano. The circumstance of the main passage of the cave being dry at present, is to be accounted for by the earth and rubbish which have raised its level, and by the volcanic concussions which have totally altered the face of every thing in this little peninsula. The aquatic apartments were probably baths: sea-baths, if they communicated with the waters of the canal; or mineral baths, if there was no connection between both.

(The conclusion of this letter in our next.)

AMELIA'S LETTERS.

LETTER II.

My dear & ever honoured Mother,

THAT you are so perfectly satisfied with my last letter, gives me additional spirits to begin another; and though I have waited for your short, but delightful answer, to write in form, I have not passed a day, or rather a night (for it is a part of the latter season which I ever dedicate to you), without preparing materials for the paper which is now before me.

I must confess that I have not been so surprised, delighted, or instructed, as I expected to be, on my entering upon the novel scene of a town life: and here I cannot but admire, as I am sure I have every reason to bless that anticipating skill, by which you prepared me for the gaieties, the pleasures, and the splendour of the world. You certainly employed all your maternal sagacity to instil into my mind, but without my perceiving it, that preparatory knowledge, which, though it may have deprived me of such petty, transient pleasures as arise from mere novelty, has greatly lessened the number of those dangers to which inexperience, and particularly female inexperience, is so liable, on such an entrance into the world (for I must

use the fashionable expression) as mine.

I am like a person who, before he sets out on his travels, has studied the geography of the countries through which he is to pass, and made himself acquainted with the language, manners, and customs of their inhabitants. The advantages of such previous knowledge must be obvious to the least reflection on the subject: and if it is so useful to a man who is, in some measure, already prepared, by the structure of his frame, the natural condition of his mind, the ordinary course of his education, and the early habits of his life, to pass into other regions and to seek other climes, how much must the utility be increased, if I may proceed in my comparison, when the youthful female is about to leave the fostering tenderness of maternal care, and to pass the guiltless limits of a native home for the other hemisphere of life, into which so many appear to enter without any preparation but the exterior accomplishments of the rank to which they belong, or any other notion of it but such as is derived from the fallacious representations of a foreign governess or an artful waiting-maid! Hence it is, that, with a baby sort of eagerness and curiosity, they fly to glare and glitter; catch at every toy in the shew-glass of dissipation; scarce weigh any thing as a good or an evil but in the balances of the *ton;* marry merely for a title or a fortune; and, to make worse of it, become miserable for life. But while the young may be reasonably pitied who are brought up, as it were, in error, and are taught to amble along the flowery path without being told whither it may lead, or, at least, so told, as to leave no salutary impression, what sentiments are to be entertained of their conduct, whom experience and long usage of the world should have taught better; who should not only feel it a pleasure, but consider it as a duty, to guide the young adventurers in the right way, or point out the evils which so often lurk and hide their serpent trains beneath the flowers on which they tread; what, I say, is to be said of those fashionable veterans, who are so often seen to smile at follies while they are growing into faulty habits, and, as it were, countenancing errors to the very moment that they are becoming vices? and then the reflection is dismissed at once with a significant shrug, and an exclamation of—"Who would have thought it!" You, my dear mother, were I by your side, would, I doubt not, render the conduct of such persons intelligible to me; but I can only attribute it to a depravity of the mind, to an insensibility of the heart, or having themselves, from accidental circumstances, passed down the stream of time without encountering the shoals, they are content to leave those who come after them, to pursue the same course, and to the chance of the same lucky fortune.

You will be pleased not to imagine that these remarks are a sample of my natural sagacity and unassisted spirit of observation; for though you taught me caution, you guarded me against suspicion: they were absolutely forced upon me, and you shall have the history of them.

On Wednesday morning I accom-

panied my aunt and Mrs. W—— to an exhibition of pictures, where we met Mr. T——, who has called two or three times in —— Square since I have been an inhabitant of it. He is a man of very amiable manners, and is in high estimation for his learning and knowledge of the fine arts: he had the goodness to point out to me some of the best pictures; and was explaining their particular beauties, and the characters of their respective masters, when the room became so crowded as to put an end to his very pleasing and profitable lecture. In the evening we met him again at Lady B——'s party, when he drew a chair behind mine, and renewed the subject of the morning, which he rendered extremely interesting, not only by the perspicuous and instructive manner in which he treated it, but by a most animated attack on Bonaparte, which he connected with it. He accused him of having torn down the finest pictures of the first masters from the very situations in the churches, and other public edifices, in Rome and other places, for which those celebrated artists had expressly painted and adapted them, in order to misplace them in that abominable depository of stolen goods, the gallery of the Louvre, where, he added, they are so disposed, that, besides the injury which many of them have sustained from their removal, they are seen in such unfavourable lights, as to lose a very large portion of their beauties. I cannot recollect the names, but Mr. T—— mentioned, with uncommon feeling, the fate of a very favourite picture of his, on which he had so often gazed with little less than rapture, in some church, I think it was, in Florence. This divine painting, as he called it, representing the Holy Virgin and child, before which so many pious knees had, for a long succession of years, been daily bent; which so many artists had studied, and none could rival; which had received, from the foreign visitors of all countries, the tribute of admiration; nay, which the great master himself had painted for that particular altar, and had presented as a gift to the church of his patron saint, as an offering of his piety; this picture has actually been transferred to the profane purpose of decorating the dressing-room of Madame Bonaparte. You will readily imagine, my dearest mother, the energetic manner in which Mr. T—— delivered himself on the occasion; nor will you be at a loss to conceive with what attentive silence your daughter sat to hear him. And now for the conclusion:—The gentleman had no sooner left me than I felt the tap of a fan on my shoulder; and on turning round, a certain elderly lady, one of that species whom Lady Elizabeth calls tabby-cats, was there, to say, in a half whisper, "I have been observing you, young lady, for some time, and I desire you will not encourage that self-same Mr. T—— to make love to you; for though he may be a very sensible and clever kind of a man, he has not, to my knowledge, above twelve or fifteen hundred pounds a year; and that you know, my dear, will not do for you." And before I could explain myself, off she hobbled. The poor old lady had fancied that all Mr. T——'s lamentation over a forlorn picture, was a plain-

tive love-tale to your happy daughter. I could not help smiling at this intermeddling mistake; and I verily believe, if Lady Elizabeth had been there to have received the communication, I should have made an hearty laugh of it. But this is not all.

I had scarcely recovered from my surprise, when I found another beau had taken possession of the chair which Mr. T—— had so lately occupied: it was no less a personage, I assure you, than the fashionable Mr. N——. After suppressing a yawn, he made some very general, common-place, unmeaning observations on the opera; glanced an opinion of some of the performers; hinted an admiration at the dancing of Vestris; and after complaining of the dire length of winter, and declaring he languished for a vernal squeeze in Kensington-gardens, he condescended to make a few observations on the company: with all of which I chimed in with a complaisant yes or no, as respectively suited them: when, after at least five minutes of silence, and a solemn contemplation, as it appeared to me, of his feet, asked me if I did not think his shoes possessed an uncommon brilliance? The question was rather unexpected, I must own; but fortunately for my credit and character, I answered that they had so fine a gloss, I could almost suppose they were satin. This reply of mine operated on the gentleman like an electrical stroke, and seemed to rouse him at once into an active consciousness of existence: his eyes brightened, his countenance glowed, his voice assumed a new tone, and he proceeded to explain to me the lustre of his feet. It was produced—by what, think you, my dearest mother? I think you will laugh till you cry again,—why, by the curious composition of his blacking; which instead of being compounded of common ingredients and vulgar oils, is indebted, for its consistency and superior polish, to the jellies and jams of the finest fruits. I literally repeat his very words. He added, that half the young men of fashion in town had striven in vain to equal him in this essential article of dress; nay, that some of them had offered very high bribes to his servant to betray the receipt; but that he still walked the streets of London in boots, and trod every fashionable carpet in shoes of unrivalled lustre. With this proud piece of information he left me, looking at his feet as he walked off, till the crowd of the room prevented him from indulging in the gaze of those interesting objects. I have gained, also, some additional lustre on the occasion; for, in the course of the evening, he observed to several people, some of whom communicated the flattering unction to me, that I was a very fine, elegant, sensible girl. In a very few minutes, however, I had another tap on my shoulder from the same fan as before; and the same kind old lady whispered to me, that I might let that young man make love to me as long as I pleased, for that he had twelve thousand pounds a year.

Thus, my dearest mother, was your Amelia supposed to be seriously admired by one gentleman, who was in love with the picture of a Madonna, and by another who was enamoured of his boots and shoes; but you will believe me, when I as-

sure you, that were I compelled to marry one or the other, I should prefer good sense with twelve hundred a-year, to tonish folly with twelve thousand: the former, at least, might happily fancy that I bore some resemblance to a favourite picture, and become fond of me; while the latter might want to japan me, or be disposed to make a footstool of me; and that is a submission against which, with all my wishes to be a dutiful wife, you will encourage me to enter a formal protest.

Such is the origin of those sage remarks with which I commenced this letter; and I conclude it, my dear and ever honoured mother, with the assurance that I am still your most affectionate, dutiful, and unaltered

AMELIA.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE CRIMEA.

LETTER II.

Mr. EDITOR,

BEFORE I proceed to give you some account of the southern part of the Crimea, it may not be uninteresting to your readers to call their attention, for a moment, to the opposite direction towards Kertch and Tenikal, rendered remarkable for the eruptions of mud that have several times occurred in their neighbourhood. These eruptions are attended with all the usual appearances of volcanos, and in travelling between Kertch and Tenikal, many of the openings of former eruptions may be seen, with many deep gulphs, which frequently in summer throw out mud and bubbles of air. Around these gulphs the ground is elastic, and, if jumped upon, shakes and trembles for some minutes; it is also full of crevices, and has many chasms, through which a hot vapour is emitted, that sensibly affects the surrounding atmosphere. The most remarkable of these eruptions happened on the 5th of Sept. 1799, in the sea of Asoph, about four miles distance from Tenikal, opposite to the town of Temurk, on the isle of Taman. The best description of this event is given by Professor Pallas, who has also given the most probable reasons for the causes of this kind of volcanos. He says, "On the 5th of Sept. 1799, after having heard at sun-rise, in the sea of Asoph, opposite to Temurk, and one hundred and fifty fathoms from the shore, a subterraneous rumbling, accompanied with tremendous thunder, the surprise and alarm of the spectators were considerably augmented on observing, after an explosion similar to a cannon-shot, an isle like a great sepulchral hillock, rising from the bottom of the sea, which, at that part, was from five to six fathoms deep. This isle ascended above the level of the sea, and appeared to be nearly a hundred fathoms in circumference; it seemed to rise, split and eject mud and stones, till an eruption of fire and smoke had covered the whole place. The time required by nature for effecting this change, was two hours, and the sea was so impetuous, that no one could trust himself on the element, in a vessel, for the pur-

pose of visiting the island, which appeared to have an elevation of two fathoms above the waves, and was quite black from the disgorgement of mud that had taken place. The same day, at seven o'clock in the evening, two strong shocks of an earthquake were felt at Ekaterinodar, which is two hundred wersts distance from hence. Subsequent accounts respecting this isle concur in describing it to be seventy-two fathoms in length by forty-eight in breadth, with an elevation of seven feet above the level of the sea. The following year I learned that this isle had been either dissolved by the waves, or had again sunk, no traces being then perceptible at the surface."

He accounts for these eruptions in the following manner: "It appears to me probable that a stratum of stone-coal, or bituminous schistus, burns at a considerable depth beneath the isle of Taman, as well as under a part of the peninsula of Kertch; that the sea, or the water of its gulph, having found the means of penetrating the cavities occasioned in many parts from the eruptions of this concentrated focus, there must have resulted a mass of vapours, or gas, of several kinds, which, being once introduced, have passed, by their elasticity, through the clefts of the upper layers, the old gulphs, and, in short, every part at which they found the least resistance, and effected an outlet at the top, with a cracking, occasioned at the period of fresh muddy eruptions: the result of which I have treated, as well as the combustion of inflammable gas, which was of short duration, from its being speedily condensed by the external air. As soon as the force of the vapours of the fiery stratum ceased to act upon that above it, because the vapours themselves had found an outlet, the torn and perforated beds of this stratum would naturally sink, and by their pressure would afford, by means of the new opening, at first a rapid, and afterwards a slower passage to the mud originating from the ashes of the burned strata and the sea-water that had gained admission. Hence arises that saline principle which is found in this swoln mud; and the same arguments will account for the appearance of the roots of reeds, or rushes, which the sea, on introducing itself in the subterraneous space, had brought with it, and mixed with the mud; and lastly, we may thus account for those fragments of several species of stones, the strata of which were probably lying one upon another, and were perforated and broken by the vapours. The singularity of meeting with these rents or fractures several times on the hillocks where the resistance naturally appeared more considerable than on the plain, may be attributed to the probability that these hillocks, having perhaps been entirely formed by more ancient eruptions, and, in consequence, having still internally the focus of a gulph, the vapours could there more easily find an outlet.

"At least it appears that this is the case, beyond a doubt, with respect to the gulph of Kukuobo, and that of Kull-tepe; and, perhaps, even the insensible sinking of the isle of Taman, is only owing to the gulphs and the interior eruptions caused by the sea, which have thus

filled the whole island with fractures and divisions."

The clearness and solidity of the reasons given by the professor in this account of the causes of these eruptions, satisfies the mind as to their origin, and that their action is still kept up, the gulph and fissures near Kertch sufficiently evince. Earthquakes, however, seldom happen in the Crimea, and when they do, they appear not to extend beyond a certain circumscribed district, which we may well suppose is that occupied by the subterranean fire about the isthmus of Kertch and the isle of Taman. The singularity of this phenomenon having withdrawn me from the intended purport of this letter, I shall now return to it, and proceed with my intended tour from Caffa to Sebastopol.

The view of Caffa is soon shut out by the cape behind which it is situated, the road leading you over a ridge of mountains into the valley of Otus, one of the most beautiful of the Crimea, and where the traveller, wearied with the heat, finds shade from the most luxuriant trees, and refreshment from fountains of the coolest water. In this valley there is also a beautiful rivulet, which, meandering through it, fertilizes the soil, and renders it favourable for the culture of the vine, fruit trees, and corn. Two villages, situated near to each other, occupy this favoured spot; and their inhabitants, uninterrupted by the agitations and anxieties of the rest of the world, here enjoy, in tranquillity, a paradise that is truly enviable. From this valley the road soon ascends again into mountains, which are covered with wood, and is impracticable for carriages of any kind. The views which otherwise the elevation would lead one to expect, are totally excluded by the trees; and though this is a loss, yet it is amply compensated by the shade they afford, and the refreshing breeze that constantly blows amongst them. Koz is the next valley, where there is a considerable village; it extends towards the sea nearly two miles and a half, and from its being so much sheltered by the high mountains which run towards the south-east, is reckoned one of the hottest in the Crimea. Grapes, figs, pomegranates, &c. &c. grow here in the greatest luxuriance, and the inhabitants have many vineyards well walled in with free-stone, of which also their houses are built; the neighbouring mountains affording them an abundant supply of it. Near Sousice, or Soudak, immediately adjoining the road, the weary traveller is delighted with one of the greatest luxuries a hot climate can offer him; a cooling fountain offering its crystal waters to his parched tongue, and, as it were, to invite him to repose here, the proprietor has erected a cottage for his accommodation: of this, however, few avail themselves, chusing rather to enjoy the luxury of a seat upon the enamelled grass, beneath the shade of two majestic poplars, that grow upon the edge of the fountain. From hence you immediately enter the valley of Soudak, which is about three miles long and two wide, and is famed for its excellent wines, the produce of vineyards having an inclination to the south, from which the grapes acquire a richness of flavour seldom possessed by those in more exposed situations. It is watered by several

rivulets, which, being conveyed by canals, give fertility to every part.

At the entrance of this valley stands the ancient city of Soudak, once so considerable as to give its name to the whole Crimea, which it retained till it was taken in 1365 by the Genoese; it then lost its trade and consequence in the preponderating opulence and security offered by its rival, Caffa, the seat of the Genoese government. Although the Genoese wished to encourage the trade of Caffa in preference to every other port of the Crimea, they were fully sensible of the eligible situation of Soudak, and fortified it with great care, as the ruins of the walls, at this day, sufficiently evince; and the remains of a strong fort, upon a mountain close to the sea, embrace a large space, running quite up to its top, and form a very picturesque appearance, especially a square tower bound round with iron, which is situated on the very top of the rock, hanging immediately over the edge of a dreadful precipice. This tower is apparently of much higher antiquity than the other fortifications; and what lends probability to this conjecture, is, the tradition which the inhabitants retain of its having been the prison of a Greek princess, whose merciless ravisher detained her in it till she ended her melancholy days; and superstition asserts that she regularly appears and bemoans her fate.

The ruins of the citadel also demand attention, in the walls of which, as also in those of two Turkish mosques, are still to be seen many pieces of sculpture and inscriptions; but all, as is the custom with the Turks, more or less mutilated, particularly the human figures, which have invariably their noses broken off. Their mosques, no doubt, were originally Christian churches, and afterwards converted by the Mahometans into places of worship for themselves. From hence there is a most commanding view of the port and harbour, capable of containing all the ships of the Black Sea, and which once was filled with them, and enlivened by the busy hum of man; affording now, by its contrast, a melancholy picture of the revolutions of the world, and of the state to which cities that now proudly raise their heads may be reduced. The only advantage derived from this ancient port, and for which alone it is valued by its present possessors, is the excellent fish and oysters it produces, and which are not only in the greatest abundance, but of the most exquisite flavour.

The city itself affords no particular object worthy of attention, but its environs are strikingly romantic; and to a genius like Salvator Rosa, would, from the wild and picturesque forms which the rocks assume, be invaluable; for here, from their destructable nature (being chiefly a compound of sand-stone), they have assumed forms more various than possibly any of the greatest masters of painting ever beheld. In the midst of this scene of desolation you suddenly find yourself in a grove of delicious fruit-trees, sloping down from the side of a hill, which, as if in fairy land, present their tempting fruits to your hand, and irresistibly impress your mind with

the idea that, from some such scenes as these, Mahomet must have formed his description of his heavenly abode for those thought worthy of his paradise.

In my next letter I shall continue the description of the country to Sebastopol.

J. H. M.

LETTER FROM AN ARTIST TO A FASHIONABLE PHYSICIAN.

Dear Doctor,

You begin to become a celebrated character, which I conclude from certain signs that seldom deceive. People are every where enquiring what kind of a man you are —what singularities you have—and how you look both when you are pleased and out of temper. One who excites the public curiosity to such a degree, cannot fail to become a great man, that is to say, his portrait will infallibly be engraved; and as it can make no difference to you whether I or any other artist engrave yours, I hope you will not refuse me the honour of doing it. As I have a knack at sketching portraits, besides being an engraver, I shall call very soon to look at you and if you have any visible deformities, you may rely upon my discretion. A good designer is a real doctor, who cures in the best manner all the defects of celebrated people. I have made drawings of at least fifty hump-backed men of letters, but have never yet delineated a single hump. In the engraving they all appear as stiff, straight, and slim as rushlights. If you happen to have but one eye, I should take your portrait from the favourable side. But heaven grant that you may have a good nose! No cure in the whole art of portrait-painting is so difficult as to make a crooked nose straight; and unluckily the nose must not be omitted, because, from some ridiculous prejudice or other, people consider it a disgrace to be without one. Supposing, however, your nose were crooked, never mind that; I shall contrive to present the best side of it to the spectator. If you squint, I shall be heartily glad of the circumstance; for in that case we may direct one eye to the theory, and the other to the practice of physic, as you have written on both: so that indeed it would almost be a pity if you did not squint. Be this as it will, you may safely trust me with your person, for I do assure you it will fall into good hands. Many a learned doctor have I engraved, even among those who are daily preaching, that vanity is a more deadly disease than the plague, and have adorned them with so many beauties and perfections as nature seldom lavishes upon a philosopher. I understand the art of banishing freckles and pimples from the face for ever, to restore to the aged the charms of youth, and to inflate the dullest pedant with vanity. I give soul to the face and genius to the eyes. Let a man be ever so stupid, if he has but written a single essay, he is transformed by my art into a fashionable author. I make periwigs which no judge, not even the chancellor himself, need be ashamed of; and when a person can afford to subjoin a motto to his title, I place over his head the figure of Fame with two trumpets and distended cheeks, resembling a pair of

kettle-drums; while all the implements and materials of the sciences are poured forth at his feet, that he may brood over them like a hen over her eggs. I earnestly recommend you to make trial of my skill, and am, &c. &c.

HOGARTHULUS.

CONCEALMENT OF A BANKRUPT'S EFFECTS.

Mr. EDITOR,

YOU will much oblige me by procuring, through the medium of some of the *commercial* correspondents to your valuable *Repository*, information on the following points, as they concern commercial men and others, and to insert them as they are here adduced.

1. What degree of guilt can be attached to *a mercantile dealer*, who will knowingly suffer the goods and effects of a bankrupt to be secreted in his house, cellars, and stores, for the purpose of assisting the bankrupt to defraud his creditors under his commission?

2. Are the goods of a bankrupt so concealed, considered by mercantile men as fit for legal purchase by the dealer who assists in secreting them?

3. What punishment the law inflicts upon commercial men or others, who will secret the person or property of a bankrupt, knowing that he has absented himself from his meetings, and absconded from his creditors; and who will assist personally, by aid and design, the final escape of the bankrupt from his majesty's dominions?

Your's, &c.

STRAIGHT FORWARD.

Little Prescot-street,
April 7th.

ON THE WASTE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

LETTER III.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

IN pursuance of the plan which I have proposed to myself, I shall now make some observations on the waste of hay upon the public roads, which is so considerable in this country, that the quantity, if preserved, would feed several thousand head of cattle fit for the slaughter-house.

A traveller may observe, upon all roads that are much used by waggons, a quantity of hay scattered upon them. In situations exposed to the wind, it is generally blown into the grips or ditches on the side of the road, where it is totally lost to the purposes of agriculture, either as food for animals or manure for the land.

Of all the species of waste that agriculture is liable to, this is, in proportion to the quantity, the most injurious; for, in other cases, where the nutriment is lost as food for man or beast, the grosser parts are preserved for manure; but the scrapings of public roads being the property of the commissioners, are rarely, if ever, converted to the purposes of agriculture: they are, in some places, piled in heaps by

the side of the road, where they have lain accumulating for many years, contracting the way, and obstructing passengers.

The hay is scattered by the wasteful custom of feeding the horses from the hand of the waggoner or his caddee, while walking on the road. The teams drawing stage-waggons are generally fed in this way between their accustomed houses of call; and the farmer's servant, when he goes with a load of corn to market, if it is at some distance, generally takes a bundle of hay to feed his horses on the road: a considerable portion of this hay is trampled under-foot at the watering-houses, the vicinity of which is always strewed with it.

This waste, though it may appear trifling to individuals, is of great amount in the aggregate, and a serious loss to the community individually; it is enough to engage the attention of every man that has a team of cattle upon the road.

In the city of London, where every article of animal food finds a market and its value, some proprietors of horses, considering the difference between profit and loss, have adopted an economical bag, made of hair, into which the hay, after being reduced into short particles by the chaff-knife, is put, and is sometimes mixed with cut straw and corn. This bag is fastened to the head-stall of the bridle or halter, after it is drawn on the muzzle or mouth of the horse. It is more effectual than a manger, as he cannot blow out his food by snorting, and the open work of the hair-cloth, of which the bags are made, admits the air for respiration. This economical bag prevents all waste; and when time cannot be spared for the animal to take his food from the manger, this is a most effectual substitute, and may be beneficially applied to all waggon horses that travel the road, and for horses drawing boats on canals: they would preserve the whole of that hay which is scattered from the nets which they now use. The horses feeding from these nets not only lose much hay, by its dropping from the mouth in the act of mastication, but a great deal is drawn out by the hedges as they pass along.

The hair bag has a great advantage over the net, from its containing cut food, which greatly assists mastication, and renders it very eligible for the mixing of bruised corn with the chaff.

Great waste is suffered by feeding animals with corn that is not crushed or bruised, as many of them swallow it whole, and void it with the germen and all the farinaceous parts complete: its vegetative qualities are not in the least injured by passing through the body, and consequently it cannot have afforded much nutriment to the animal.

The great consumption and demand for horse corn renders this an important consideration to all the keepers of horses, as the loss, by incomplete mastication, amounts to many thousand loads per annum; the whole of which may be preserved by bruising, cracking, and mixing with cut hay, straw, &c. &c.

I am your's, &c.

AN ECONOMIST.

FASHIONABLE TITLES FOR MUSICAL COMPOSITION.

Monsieur le Redacteur,

YOUR Repository being, *pour ainsi dire*, a bee-hive placed by the Delian god among the sacred myrtles overhanging the limpid and silvery waters of Hippocrene, *pour inviter* the tenants of Helicon and Parnassus, to deposit therein all and every thing which concerns *l'empire immense* of the Pierian Nine, I humbly approach the bird of night*, to consign to its wide and never-closing jaw, the following notice to the votaries of Erato and Terpsichore, commonly called *professors* of music.

Having, by this little bit of mythological trumpeting, like the exhibitor of an ambulant punch's shew, roused the attention and curiosity of the benevolent and scientific reader, I shall begin *tout uniment*.

It is, *sans contredit*, universally admitted, that, within these few years, the arts and sciences have reached to the most exuberant height, *au comble*, of perfection; and music, above all, has, *il faut l'avouer*, outstripped or *devancé* all her sisters in the *beaux arts*: *et cela d'une maniere*, to such a degree, that the poverty of the English language is, *pour parler franchement*, no longer adequate to express its modern excellencies. I have, *en mon particulier*, found myself repeatedly, *c'est à dire mille fois*, in the greatest perplexity, *dans un embarras le plus pénible*, to convey to my scholars my ideas, *ou, si vous voulez, mes sentimens*, in the English language; and that *assurément* not for want of knowing it *de fond; au contraire*, I have studied it, *j'en ai fait mon étude*, and I may say, *sans me flatter*, I speak it better than most Englishmen do, *surtout quand je suis en colère*. No, the reason is, because the ideas of musical genius are not to be expressed in a language, *ou plutôt un jargon*, corrupted by the savages of the north, such as, *par exemple*, the Picts, Danes, and Anglo-Saxons. *Quels noms barbares! Hu!*

But never was the insufficiency of the English idiom more severely, *plus grièvement*, felt, than since the elegant custom arose of prefixing some pretty title or other, *quelques mots charmants et bien trouvés*, to a rondo, march, symphony, &c. Composers are *absolument forcés*, on such occasions, to have recourse to other languages, *plus nobles, plus raffinées; sans cela* no person *de gout et d'esprit* will purchase or play their works. The French, from its superiority over all other languages, is *par conséquent* the most favourite at present for such a purpose; although any other, provided it be not the English, will, *sans doute*, do as well, *c'est à dire*, will have nearly as good an effect.

Being a man of business, and having, *ce qu'on appelle*, a smattering of most languages, modern as well as ancient, *il me semble*, that I can do no better service to my brethren or *confrères* of the bow,

* Mons. T. probably alludes to the owl over the letter-box of the *Repository*.

than to offer them, *de tout mon cœur*, my assistance in supplying them with titles or head-pieces for their musical compositions, *de quelque genre que ce soit*, at a rate comparatively trifling, considering the zest which their works must *necessairement* derive from a few pretty words put at the top. *Il ne peut y avoir qu'une opinion là dessus.*—With respect to my abilities in this line, I shall give a few specimens at the foot of this; *de plus* I have the permission to refer to several composers, whose productions, although *insipides et fades*, have, *par le seul moyen de mon talisman*, acquired universal celebrity. *Pour en venir au point*, my terms are shortly these, *sçavoir :*

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With a liberal allowance to music-shops and the trade in general.

It is by no means necessary, in applying for a title, to describe the nature of the composition; *au contraire*, the effect would be spoiled, were the title any ways adapted to the subject; the more *bizarre* or incongruous, the greater the beauty; and *pour parvenir à cet objet*, to attain this end, as well as to avoid all suspicions of undue partiality, *j'ai eu soin* to provide a large bag, made of superfine cloth of various colours, patched together in the manner of a harlequin's dress, out of which the title is drawn *au hazard*, like a lottery ticket, from a number considerably exceeding three thousand. By this method *unique et curieuse*, I happened to draw last Saturday only for a professor who had composed *une bagatelle* on the occasion of a wedding, *LES LIAISONS DANGEREUSES*; and for a funeral march, *LA PROMENADE DELICIEUSE*; and many other titles equally striking and novel.

Enfin, Monsieur le Redacteur! need there more be said on a *sujet* which requires no great penetration to perceive the utility of it? Publicity is all that is wanting to further my *projet, c'est tout ce qu'il faut;* and that *objet* cannot fail to be accomplished, if you will have the goodness to give to this letter a place, *un petit coin*, in your *Repository*. I shall therefore conclude by giving, *selon ma promesse ci dessus enoncée*, the following specimens of

FASHIONABLE TITLES FOR MUSICAL COMPOSITIONS.

Concert spirituel des Canards.
Fantaisie Hottentotte.
La Fricassée de Henri quatre.
Le Songe d'un Papillon.
Le Pot pourri de Venus.
Grande Marche Militaire des Satellites de Jupiter.
Walze favori du Grand Moufti de Constantinople.
L'Amour piqué par une Puce.
Le Tombeau du Sens commun musical.

Gli Sospiri di una Chiocciola.
Il Miagolamento amoroso d'un Gatto vecchio
Il fazzoletto di Venere.

Die wohlschmeckenden Backbirnen der Pomona.
Der Angstschweiß meiner seligen Ehehälfte.
Die ambrosischen Seufzer einer schönen Seele.

Racketen und Schwärmer für Musick-liebhaber.
Die sich minnevoll schnäbelnden Turteltäubchen.

Los Suspiros de un Corazon afflicto.
La Armonia de los Santos.

Het Scheirs van Mynheer Hercules.
Gevoelig Lied van een Padde.
De Liefde gestraelt door een Vloo.

Ranunculorum harmoniosa Crocitatio.
Gratiarum odoratissimæ Periscelides.

ἡ τῶν ιχθυῶν ηχω·
κενη οιςῶν ἡ τε ερωτος φαρετρα·

ארץ צלמות *

J'ai l'honneur d'être très parfaitement,
Monsieur le Redacteur,
Your humble servant,
FRANÇOIS MARIE DE LA TITULLIERRE,
Guimbardiste†, Titriste, et Professeur de Musique.

No. 31, Harp-street,
Sommers-Town, 24th March, 1809.

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* The want of appropriate types prevents us from inserting four or five other of Mons. T.'s titles in Arabic and Chinese characters.

† *Guimbarde*, a Jew's harp.

ON THE LATE DISCOVERIES IN ELECTRO-CHEMICAL SCIENCE.

(Continued from page 220.)

FINDING that all bodies of known composition were decomposed by electricity, Mr. Davy ventured to predict, that the same agency must necessarily have the power of decompounding substances which were incapable of being separated into their elements by common chemical means, on the idea that the natural electrical energies must be limited; whereas the powers of artificial electricity are capable of an indefinite increase.

This remarkable prediction he verified himself in less than twelve months, by decomposing the fixed alkalies, and shewing that they were metallic oxides, having bases which, agreeing with metals in all other properties, differ from them in an astonishing degree in specific gravity and combustibility, being the most inflammable, and amongst the lightest bodies in nature.

The earths, and particularly barytes, had been suspected to be metallic; but there were no analogies to lead to such an opinion respecting the true alkalies: when these, however, were shewn to be metallic, it was scarcely possible to doubt that the alkaline earths were of a similar nature; and this Mr. Davy soon proved, shewing that their metals constituted, as it were, the links between the common metals and the metals of the fixed alkalies.

Since the first æra of philosophical chemistry, never perhaps were so many important truths developed in so short a time: the metals of the alkalies were soon made instruments of analysis; and by a combination

of their powers with those of the voltaic apparatus, Mr. Davy has succeeded in decomposing phosphorus and sulphur: he has shewn that these bodies are analogous to oils, being combinations of peculiar bases with small quantities of oxygen and hydrogen.

He has made a number of experiments upon the combinations of carbon, from which we understand he infers, that the pure carbonaceous element is analogous to a metal in its essence; that it exists in charcoal, combined with a little hydrogen; and in the diamond, united to a minute proportion of oxygen.

None of the bodies formerly considered as simple, have escaped the powerful attacks of this indefatigable genius without being decomposed or exhibited in a new form.

From the boracic acid he has procured a new substance, which he denominates boracium, which is highly combustible, and which produces boracic acid by burning. He has likewise decomposed the fluoric acid, and obtained muriatic acid, in a state in which it exhibits no acid properties, and in which it produces effects that appear to indicate its decomposition.

A more remarkable result than any of these, is that which he has obtained from nitrogen. By the action of potassium upon ammonia, this body seems to be decomposed; and such are the phenomena of the experiment, that he conceives they cannot be explained on any other suppositions, than that nitrogen consists of oxygen and hydrogen, or that water in different electrical states may constitute oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen.

Such are the brilliant and extraordinary discoveries which have been developed within the short space of two years and a half, and which have been accomplished by one philosopher. In paying a just tribute to his merits, we must not, however, pass over, or neglect those of other labourers in the same field of research, who have been stimulated by his success. M. M. Berzelius and Pontin, of Stockholm, have procured an amalgam from the volatile alkali; a fact of a most wonderful kind, and which seems to shew that metals may be compounded. M. M. Gay Lussac and Thenard, two French chemists, have produced the metal of potash in large quantities by chemical means; and it does not seem improbable that similar methods will apply to the production of the metals of the earths upon a large scale, which might then be applied to many purposes of manufactures and useful arts.

Notwithstanding this great advancement in science, there seems still ample room for further researches; new facts must necessarily lead to new arrangements:—there is every reason to hope that chemical philosophy will be still more simplified, the number of elements reduced, and some laws established in harmony with those belonging to the general system of the planetary worlds. It is a pleasing consideration to us, in a national point of view, to see this grand extension of science arising in our own country; we shall watch its progress with strong patriotic feelings, and shall have real pleasure in communicating the result to our readers, convinced that they all will con-

sider knowledge as power, and intellectual acquisitions and a dominion over nature, as amongst the most noble and dignified pursuits of the human mind.

HISTORICAL FACTS RELATIVE TO EUROPEAN MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

(Continued from page 148.)

In the most ancient times it was customary to drink wine before dinner, or at the beginning of the repast, to strengthen the stomach, and it was common to eat eggs with the same view. On ordinary days Charlemagne's dinner consisted of four covers or *entrées*, and one single dish of roast venison.

People ate formerly on wooden tables without any kind of covering; but it was usual to polish them. This practice was succeeded by coverings of leather, and these were supplanted by linen and cotton table-cloths. The luxury of napkins was not common, among private persons, till the time of Charles V. of France. The first were made at Rheims, which city made a present to the above-mentioned monarch, of table linen of this kind, estimated at a thousand guilders. It was an ancient practice for the table-cloth to be cut with great solemnity, by a herald at arms, before the seat of a knight who had incurred any disgrace, and to reverse his plate. The knight was then obliged either to wipe away the stain, or to prove that injustice was done him. This was the case with William of Hainault, Count of Ostrevan, who, being at the table of Charles VI. of France, a herald cut the table-cloth in two before him, saying, that a prince who did not bear arms, was unworthy to dine at the king's table. William replied in astonishment, that he carried a shield and a lance as well as any of the other knights. "That cannot be," answered the herald, "otherwise you would have revenged the death of your great uncle." History adds that this emphatic lesson produced the intended effect on the count.

Knives and spoons were common in the most remote antiquity. Ammianus Marcellinus makes mention of the former. Forks were not known till a later period. The most ancient were of iron, and had two or three prongs. Slices of crust of bread served for the first plates; they were next made of wood, afterwards of baked and glazed earths, and lastly of all kinds of metals.

The ancients understood the art of making glass. By the moderns it was at first employed for the windows of churches, then for those of other magnificent buildings, till at length its use became as common as it is at present.

It is difficult to fix the epoch of the first chimney, but the invention of stoves belongs to the Germans and other northern nations. As early as 1388 there were stoves in the royal residences at Paris, and in the galleries. Some of these were denominated *chaffe-doux*.

Benches and stools were formerly

the most common seats even in the palaces of princes. Chairs were very rare. The bed, so essential an article in a house, that even among the lowest classes the want of one is the most unequivocal sign of extreme indigence, was an object of the utmost luxury with the Greeks and Romans, after they had exchanged the couches of leaves and skins on which their heroic ancestors reposed, for mattresses, feathers, and beds of down. The bedstead was made of ivory, silver, ebony, or cedar. Of the prodigious beds in which our forefathers used to sleep with their wives, their children, and often their favourite dogs, scarcely any specimen, we presume, is now in existence. Persons, of the highest rank, made no scruple to lie in the same bed with their wives and acquaintance, and this was considered the strongest proof of friendship and confidence that could possibly be given. Admiral Bonnivet often shared his bed with his sovereign, Francis I. of France.

Rush and straw mats were the earliest tapestry with which the walls of rooms were hung. The colours of the straw were chosen with such skill, and blended with so much taste, that these mats produced an uncommonly pleasing effect. Mats of this description, of very delicate workmanship, are still to be procured in the Levant. They fetch a high price, and are held in great estimation for the vivacity of the colours and the beauty of the figures. The use of tapestry, of linen and silks, in which whole histories are woven, dates back farther than six hundred years. At that time, however, it was not universal. In the fifteenth century the *haute* and *basse lisse* tapestry was invented in the Netherlands, and thence introduced in France. It was sold very dear, so that persons in middling circumstances were obliged to put up with tapestry of Bergamo or the *points d'Hongrie*. The manufacture of the Gobelins, established under Henry IV. and brought to perfection by Colbert and the celebrated painter Le Brun, has eclipsed the productions of every other age and country. Damask (so called from Damascus, in Syria, where the first stuffs of this kind were made), admirably adapted to the purposes of tapestry, is manufactured at Tours and Lyons in France. The Venetian *brocatelle;* the printed linens of Persia and India; the *tapisserie tontisse*, composed of the cuttings of coloured woollen cloths, attached to canvas by means of gum; painted and gilt leather, a very ancient invention, ascribed to the Spaniards; and paper, now so universally employed, should not be omitted in this place.

The first mirrors were of metal. Cicero attributes the invention to Esculapius, the god of physicians; and we find mention made of them by Moses. The first mirrors of silver were made at Rome in the time of Pompey. Pliny likewise speaks of a shining stone (probably talc) which may be separated into thin laminæ, and when laid upon a metal ground, reflects objects perfectly well. Glass mirrors were introduced into Europe towards the conclusion of the Crusades; to the Venetians, the first possessors of the secret, they were a very lucrative branch of trade, and their ma-

nufactures of looking-glasses gave birth to all those with which Europe now abounds.

The simplicity of manners prevailing at no very remote period in England, and the extraordinary change which took place here in the sixteenth century, in respect to many of the articles of domestic convenience enumerated above, is admirably illustrated by one of our old writers, in the following quaint observations, which can scarcely fail to amuse the reader :—

" There are old men yet dwelling in the village where I remain, who have noted three things that are marvellously altered in England within their sound remembrances. One is the multitude of chimnies lately erected; whereas in their young days there were not above two or three, if so many, in many uplandish towns of the realm (the religious houses and manor places of their lords always excepted, and peradventure, some great personages), but each one made his fire against a *rere dosse*, in the hall where he dined and dressed his meat. The second is the great amendment of lodging; for, said they, our fathers, and we ourselves, have lain full oft upon straw pallets, covered only with a sheet, under coverlets made of *dogswain* or *hopharlots* (I use their own terms), and a good round log under their heads, instead of a bolster. If it were so that our fathers or the good man of the house had a mattress or flock-bed, and thereto a sack of chaff to rest his head upon, he thought himself to be as well lodged as the lord of the town, so well were they contented. Pillows, said they, were thought meet only for women in child-bed. As for servants, if they had any sheet above them it was well, for seldom had they any under their bodies to keep them from the pricking straws that ran through the canvas, and raised their hardened hides.

" The third thing they tell of is the exchange of wooden platters into pewter, and wooden spoons into silver or tin. For so common were all sorts of wooden vessels, in old time, that a man should hardly find four pieces of pewter (of which one was peradventure a salt-seller) in a good farmer's house; and yet for all this frugality, if it may so be justly called, they were scarce able to live and pay their rents at their days, without selling of a cow, or a horse, or more, although they paid but four pounds at the uttermost by the year. Such also was their poverty, that if a farmer or husbandman had been at the alehouse, a thing greatly used in those days, amongst six or seven of his neighbours, and there, in a bravery, to show what store he had, did cast down his purse, and therein a noble or six shillings in silver, unto them, it is very likely that all the rest could not lay down so much against it; whereas in my time, although peradventure four pounds of old rent be improved to forty or fifty pounds, yet will the farmer think his gains very small toward the midst of his term, if he have not six or seven years rent lying by him, wherewith to purchase a new lease; besides a fair garnish of pewter on his cupboard, three or four feather beds, as many coverlids and carpets of tapestry, a silver salt-seller,

a bowl for wine, if not a whole nest, and a dozen of spoons to furnish up the suit."

The same author also exclaims loudly against the luxury of attire which accompanied this remarkable change in the other branches of domestic economy. "I have met," says he, "with some in London so disguised, that it hath passed my skill to discern whether they were men or women." He adds: "neither was it ever merrier with England, than when an Englishman was known by his own cloth, and contented himself with his fine *carsie* hose and a mean slop (trowsers); his coat, gown, and cloak, of brown, blue, or puce, with some pretty furniture of velvet or fur, and a doublet of sad-tawney, or black velvet, or comely silk; without such garish colours as are worn in these days, and never brought in but by the consent of the French, who think themselves the gayest men, when they have most diversity and change of colours about them."

(To be continued.)

REMARKABLE PROPERTY OF BOILING TAR.

Portsmouth, April 7, 1809.

Mr. Editor,

Not being at all acquainted with the properties of tar, boiling or cold, I should wish much to be informed, through the *Repository*, how it is accounted for, that the bare hand or arm of a man can be thrust into a *boiling cauldron* of tar, and receive no injury; but if a glove or any covering is put on either, it is *immediately consumed*, and the part is, as I am told, as much affected as if put into boiling water. In the hemp-house at Portsmouth-yard, the other day, I saw one of the men put his hand and arm, uncovered, into boiling tar, and dabble in it as if in cold water.

I am,

Sir,

Your humble servant,

W. A. M.

Plate 20.—BRITISH SPORTS.

(Continued from page 240.)

THE WATER SPANIEL.

The race of the canine species which passes under this denomination, is supposed to have originated in a cross between the large water-dog and the springing spaniel, and is so universally known, that it would be almost superfluous to enter into a minute description of its appearance. It is more particularly useful in those counties which abound with swamps, fens, and rivers, with rushy beds.

Amidst the infinite variety in size and colour observable in this race, those dogs which are rather below mediocrity in stature and strength are entitled to the preference, as they experience less difficulty in finding their game in willow banks and bushy watery coverts. Some sportsmen pretend that certain de-

grees of perfection depend on the different colours of the different animals. They assert, for instance, that the black are the best and hardiest; the spotted, or pied, the quickest of scent; the liver-coloured the most rapid in swimming, and the most eager in pursuit: but these notions are rather the fabrications of fancy than the result of judicious investigation. Colour may justly be deemed a matter of mere taste or caprice; for, as far as the qualifications of dogs in the field are concerned, good and bad of all colours are to be found. In respect to shape and figure, the body of the water-spaniel should not be too large, or the frame too heavy: the head should be round, the ears long, broad, soft, and pendulous, the eyes prominent and lively, the neck short and thick, the shoulders broad, the legs straight, the chine square, the buttocks round and firm, the thighs muscular, the pastern-joints strong and dew-clawed, the fore-feet long and round, the hair long and naturally curled, not loose and shaggy; for the first indicates constitutional hardiness and strength, and the latter a bodily tenderness which disqualifies the animal to bear the water.

The instruction of the water-spaniel is not a task of great trouble or difficulty. The exclamations necessary in breaking and hunting him are very concise and expressive. "Down!"—"hie on!"—"back!"—and "hie lost!" are all that is required in shooting wild fowl. These terms he soon becomes perfectly accustomed to, and readily obeys: the first implying to couch or lie close; the second, to try for the game; the third, to come behind; and the last, to try hard for the recovery of the bird when killed or wounded, and sometimes lost in the sedges, rushes, or covert.

The chief point in the instruction of the water-spaniel is to teach him to fetch and carry at the word of command. Care should be taken, in the beginning, to make him use a tender mouth, lest the birds should be torn and rendered unfit for the table. When once completely broke and expert in the business, he is indefatigable in the pursuit and discovery of every kind of fowl whose place of nativity or residence is in or near aqueous situations. By attentive observation he arrives at such a degree of excellence, as almost exceeds belief; for, upon flushing a bird, the eye is fixed so invariably on the object, that, immediately on the discharge of the gun, if the game is struck, he sets off with the utmost speed to bring it to his master, and to seize it, if possible, even before it reaches the ground.

Exclusive of the services rendered by this dog in the field, there are other occasions on which his assistance is almost indispensable, particularly in taking wild fowl by means of decoys, into the details of which our limits forbid us to enter.

As the rough and awkward appearance, together with the strong and unpleasant effluvia issuing from the shaggy coat of the water-spaniel, procure him a less favourable reception than those species of dogs whose exterior is more pleasing, his tenderness, fidelity, sagacity, and other qualities, are more liable to escape the notice of man. But though he is deprived of opportu-

nities of shewing that he is not deficient in the virtues which so eminently distinguish various branches of his species, yet proofs are not wanting that he possesses, in an equal degree, the attributes that belong to the other kinds of spaniels. Of this we shall introduce one affecting instance, which is thus related by a writer of respectability.

A few days before the 9th Thermidor (the day on which Robespierre was overthrown), a revolutionary tribunal in one of the departments in the north of France, condemned to death M. des R——, formerly a magistrate, and a most amiable man, under the pretext of his being implicated in a conspiracy. This gentleman had a water-spaniel, ten or eleven years old, which had been brought up by him from a puppy, and had never quitted him. During his imprisonment, he heard that his family had been dispersed by the system of terror: some of its members had escaped by flight; others were apprehended, and confined in distant gaols; his servants were discharged; his house was forsaken; his friends either abandoned him or secreted themselves; every thing on earth was lost to him, except his dog. This faithful animal had been repeatedly refused admittance into the prison; he had as repeatedly returned to the house of his master, and as often found it shut. Under this mortification he took refuge beneath the roof of a neighbour, who, knowing the dog, and commiserating his distress, received and caressed him. But what a dreadful picture of the state of society at that time in France, must be presented to the mind of the reader, when he is informed that this humane man received the dog in secret, and with trembling apprehension, lest his humanity for the harmless, inoffensive animal should be the cause of his being conducted to the scaffold!

Once domesticated with so good a friend, he every day, and invariably at the same hour, left the house, and repaired to the door of the prison: here being, as usual, denied admittance, he regularly passed an hour before it, and then returned. His invincible fidelity and unalterable attachment, at length operated so powerfully upon the hitherto unaffected feelings of the porter, that he permitted the suffering applicant to enter. The dog beheld his master, and the meeting may be conceived much better than it can be described. After the mutual gratification of this temporary union, it was difficult to separate them; but the gaoler was peremptory in taking him away, and the discarded visitant returned to his retreat. He came back the next morning and each succeeding day, was regularly admitted, and exchanged caresses with his master. In these scenes of complicated sorrow he licked the hand of his dearest friend, wistfully examined his face, as if to discover every sensation of his soul, licked his hand again and again, and then, of his own accord, retired without a prompter to urge his departure.

When the day of trial arrived, setting every obstacle at defiance, and in spite of the guard, he made his way into the court, and couched between the legs of his unfortunate master, whom he was about to lose for ever. The judges condemned him; "and," says the writer of this

narrative, "may my tears be pardoned the expression which issues from them, they condemned him in the presence of his dog." He was conveyed back to prison with awful solemnity; but the dog being no more admitted, never quitted the door. The fatal hour at length arrived; the prison door slowly opens—the unhappy victim advances, and upon the threshold his faithful dog is ready to receive him. He clings to his hand—that hand which, in a few moments, can never be again extended to caress the affectionate brute. He follows his master in silent sorrow, and, at the place of execution, may truly be said to have looked aghast at the dreadful note of preparation. The axe falls—the master dies, and nothing can sooth the grief of the afflicted animal. The lifeless trunk is borne away—he walks by its side—the earth receives it—the tear of sensibility starts from his eye; and as the last tribute of affection to the memory of his friend, he makes his seat of sorrow upon the grave.

Here this animal, whose tender attachment has rarely been exceeded even by the human species, passed the first night, the next day, the second night; when the benevolent neighbour, unhappy at not seeing him, and guessing, from the ardour of his affection, the retreat he had chosen, determined once more to risk his safety, sought, and found him—caressed him—brought him back, and, by patient perseverance, induced him to eat. In less than an hour the dog escaped, and again repaired to his favourite place. Three months passed away; and during this time, he went every morning to receive some sustenance, and then returned to the ashes of his master. Each succeeding day he grew more sad, more emaciated, more depressed, and it was evident that he was gradually approaching the conclusion of his life. An attempt was made, by chaining him up, to wean him from this fruitless affection, but in vain; it was impossible to conquer the predominant propensities of nature: he broke, or gnawed asunder, the bonds intended to restrain him; escaped—returned to the grave, and never quitted it more. In vain they endeavoured to bring him back; food was carried to him, but he would eat no longer. For twenty-four hours he was seen exerting his emaciated limbs in digging up the earth which parted him from the remains of the master he had so ardently loved. The force of his attachment prolonged his strength, and he gradually approached the body; he then redoubled his labours; his efforts became convulsive—he shrieked in his struggles—his faithful heart gave way, and he breathed out his last gasp, as if in conscious exultation that he had found his master.

RETROSPECT OF POLITICS.

In our last number we concluded our observations upon the political events which had occurred, by expressing a strong hope of brighter prospects for this country and for Europe. We rejoice now to state, that the cause of the Continent appears to have suffered nothing by

the events of the last month, while, on the other hand, Great Britain and her allies have made important conquests from France in the colonies.

The war with France must always be considered in two points of view, colonial and continental. Bonaparte has lost none of that desire which he expressed at *Ulm* for "ships, colonies, and commerce." No sooner did he declare his brother king of Spain, than he conferred upon him the additional title of king of "the two Americas." This was not the ancient title of the kings of Spain, nor was it selected without an object. As soon as Bonaparte had entered Madrid, he declared that several contributions, which had been levied, should be repaid out of the revenues of his brother from Spanish America. His object is most palpably to grasp at South America as well as Spain; but this is an object which the loyalty and courage of the people of that country, as well as the power of the British navy, puts, for the present, out of his reach. It is the most evident and unquestionable policy of this country never to allow him to obtain that object, and to defend the colonial world against his power and his intrigues. In this point of view we attach the utmost importance to the capture of the valuable island of Martinique by the British, to the capture of Cayenne by the British and Portuguese, and also to the efforts of the Spanish patriots in the south of St. Domingo, which will probably rescue that island entirely from France. We now anticipate the capture of Guadaloupe, and the complete eradication of the French power from America and the West Indies. The good effects of these conquests must be speedily felt. When all these nests of privateers, or rather of pirates, are in our hands, our commerce, in those seas, will be almost in perfect security. There is another consideration still more important: the united colonial force which England, Spain, and Portugal possess in America, will be at all times an overmatch for any power which France can send to that part of the world, and will be sufficient to make the United States of America hesitate before they rush into a war with this country. While the energies of the Spanish people were kept down by the corrupt government of the Prince of the Peace, the people of the United States entertained the most sovereign contempt for their South American neighbours. Col. Burr, or any bold adventurer, considered the conquest of Mexico to be an enterprize of little difficulty or danger. The conquest of Canada and New Brunswick has been also mentioned in Congress as a necessary consequence of a war with Great Britain. The improved situation of the latter and her affairs, may, however, check in some degree the ambition of the American government, as while the alliance continues firm between Great Britain, Spain, and Portugal, they might possibly find that it would be easier to lose Louisiana than to conquer Canada.

In a military point of view the captures of Martinique and Cayenne have been most brilliant, and reflect the highest honour on the conquerors. Gen. Beckwith states in his official dispatch, that within

twenty-seven days after the expedition left Barbadoes, the whole of the island, including the fort of Bourbon, were in the possession of the British. The French commander, Villaret Joyeuse, who had threatened to bury himself and his garrison in the ruins of the fort, was glad to capitulate at the end of a three weeks siege. It was not for want of provisions that the fort surrendered, but because it could no longer withstand the superior fire of the British. The capture of Cayenne was perhaps equally brilliant and important. Its governor was the celebrated Victor Hugues, who had been for a long time governor of Guadaloupe, and was considered a man of the most determined courage. The expedition which captured it was but a small one, and consisted of a mixed force of British and Portuguese. The British part of the force was commanded by the brave Captain Yeo, who is second in command to Sir Sidney Smith, and who treads closely in the steps of that distinguished officer. Like Sir Sidney Smith, he shews as much talent in fighting on shore as upon his own element. It was to his conduct and spirit in storming the different forts and batteries, that this important conquest was principally owing.

In stating the events which have lately taken place in the colonial world, it is necessary to mention that the rival chiefs who govern the French part of the island of Hayti, Christophe and Petion, are both of them friendly to the exertions of the Spanish patriots in the south, and appear to acknowledge that that part of the island belongs to Spain. If the patriots should there succeed in their objects, we should have another friendly power in the West Indies, whose influence would probably be felt by the black leaders of Hayti, and prevent those mischiefs which were once apprehended from them by the European settlers in the West Indies.

Upon the Continent, the French do not appear to have gained any important advantages in the course of the last month. Although their forces in Spain still maintain a superiority over the Spanish armies commanded by Reding, Cuesta, and Albuquerque, yet they have now to encounter a very serious opposition; and when it is considered that the Spanish nation is recovering fast from the panic which the successes of Bonaparte had inspired, that their armies are improving in number and discipline, while the ruler of France, instead of reinforcing his army in Spain, has been obliged to withdraw from it several divisions, of which he is in need in other parts, it appears to us that the cause of the patriots in Spain is much more promising now than it was last month. In Gallicia, and the northern provinces, where once it was said that the utmost apathy and indifference to the public cause prevailed, we now perceive a considerable display of spirit.

The capture of Vigo, in which two British frigates co-operated, was a most brilliant and daring enterprize. In this affair we find 1500 Spanish veterans, who had been discharged from the service, coming forward as volunteers among a numerous and brave peasantry. We take some credit to ourselves for the

opinions we have given in a former Number, respecting the peasants of Gallicia. When the French *Moniteur* gravely stated that they murdered all the English stragglers that came into their power, and when no journalist in this country stepped forward to rescue our brave allies from this foul and ungenerous imputation, we stated that the assertion must be a base and wicked calumny. The opinion we then gave will now be found correct. Instead of murdering the unfortunate stragglers from our army, they sheltered them, and as soon as the French had passed, they sent them off to join their countrymen in Portugal. Instead of shewing a total apathy to the cause of their country, they are now fighting for it with considerable spirit and success. The conduct of the Gallicians at this moment should teach the journalists of this country not to be too ready in future to think ill of a brave and generous people, with whom we are now in strict alliance. On the side of Portugal, Marshal Soult has invaded that country, and seized Oporto, after a slight resistance. This enterprize can be of little other service to the French than giving a booty to the general of the army that captured it, for it is impossible that Soult can maintain his ground in Portugal, having a superior British army in front, and the Marquis de Romana and the Gallicians in his rear. When the reinforcements under Sir Arthur Wellesley shall arrive in the Tagus, *we* think Portugal will have nothing to fear either from Marshal Soult, or from any French force that can be spared from Estremadura.

Since our last, a revolution has taken place in Sweden, and the king has been deposed. The present rulers express a great desire to make peace with Russia and France, and at the same time to preserve peace with England. We have not at present sufficient materials before us to allow us to indulge in speculations as to the probability of those objects being obtained. We have only simply to state the fact, that the Emperor of Russia has, in consequence of those events, signed an armistice with Sweden, and that his minister, Alopeus, had visited Stockholm.

What may be the final decision of the Emperor Alexander, or how long he will adhere to his alliance with Bonaparte, is a question of great political importance, but which we have no means of determining. We know, however, that the alliance was not formed from friendship, or from any common views of policy, but that it was formed from fear, and dictated immediately after the unfortunate battle of Friedland. We know little of the mind of the Emperor Alexander, or of those who influence his conduct, but we know that in the common calculation of human feelings and human actions, the man who is a friend or an ally merely through fear, is likely to be a deadly enemy when that fear is removed. Such may be the conduct of Alexander.

We rejoice to state that Austria still continues her formidable defensive preparations, and that Bonaparte still hesitates to strike a blow. This hesitation can only proceed from a diffidence of his strength; and by his being obliged to recal several of his divisions from Spain to increase his armies against Austria, it is evident they are not

so numerous as he would wish Europe to suppose. If the Austrians defend themselves as well (considering their superior resources) as the Spanish nation has done for the last ten months, it appears that Austria, supported by Spain, Portugal, and Great Britain, might balance the power of Bonaparte ; and if a balance were once found to that power which has so long kept the world in awe, there would be very little doubt that his present allies would soon become his enemies, and France would be again obliged to return to her natural limits.

We shall conclude these observations, by repeating that, in the course of the last month, France appears to have gained nothing on the Continent, but that she has lost considerably in the colonies.

After the preceding observations had been sent to the press, the joyful news has been received of the destruction of a considerable part of the French fleet in Basque roads. We have the most sincere pleasure in congratulating our country on an event so pleasing and so important in its consequences. We see that, notwithstanding the successes which Bonaparte has hitherto had on the Continent, every year that he perseveres in the war with this country, establishes more and more firmly our maritime superiority ; while every year removes him still farther from his favourite object of "ships, colonies, and commerce." We are happy to have this victory to add to the successes which have marked the present month.

MEDICAL REPORT.

An account of the diseases which have occurred in the reporter's own practice, from the 15th of March to the 15th of April, 1809.

Acute diseases.—Scarlet fever and sore throat, 8....Continued fever, 5....Inflammatory sore throat, 4....Catarrh, 11...Acute rheumatism, 6....Inflammation of the lungs, 2....Small-pox, 3....Hooping cough, 2....Acute diseases of infants, 8.

Chronic diseases. — Pulmonary consumption, 11....Scrofula, 2....Marasmus, 1....Cough and Dyspnœa, 48....Cough and spitting of blood, 4....Pleurodyne, 6....Chronic rheumatism, 7....Lumbago, 2....Head-ache and Vertigo, 3....Gastrodynia, 8....Dyspepsia, 7....Asthenia, 11....Palsy, 2....Dropsy, 8....Diarrhæa, 6....Bilious vomiting, 3....Colic, 1....Dysure, 2....Hæmatemesis, 3....Hypochondriasis, 2....Cutaneous diseases, 3....Morbi Muliebrium, 5.

The severe weather, during the whole of this month, has been very productive of disease : scarlet fever and sore throat, rheumatic, catarrhal, and continued fevers, have prevailed to a considerable extent. The most frequent and obstinate complaints, however, have been affections of the lungs and chest. Invalids who had struggled through the winter with difficulty, have suffered relapses ; and many who had hitherto escaped altogether, have been unable to resist the late keenness of the air, the vicissitudes of frost, and of rain or snow ; whilst those of the consumptive temperament, who have not taken unusual precautions, have been hurried off

with singular rapidity. Many delicate people, in addition to their coughs, have been affected with pleuritic pains and spitting of blood. This symptom always demands immediate attention, being frequently the precursor of fatal indisposition: it begins insidiously, and is often scarcely noticed till the frequency and extent of it excite alarm. The popular notion on this, as on many other subjects relating to medicine, are generally erroneous; and before the physician is consulted, irreparable mischief is often effected by the officious kindness of well-meaning people, who, because a remedy has cured one person, suppose that it will therefore relieve another labouring under a similar complaint. They are not aware of the difficulty of ascertaining the distinguishing character of diseases, many of them which seemingly approximate, being essentially different, whilst the circumstances in which the patient is placed, materially influence his complaint, and demand varied treatment.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The dry weather of the last month has been most propitious to the interests of agriculture, by preparing the land in the best manner to receive the seed; for of such importance is a dry March to this country, that we rarely find the crops to fail after it. The succeeding genial rains of this month will bring the young plants up together, and prevent that waste which so often occurs in harvest, from the shedding of the corn and exposure to the autumnal rains, in consequence of the early ripe shoots waiting for the maturity of the later.

From the same favourable state of the weather, the young wheats have the most prosperous appearance, and promise a luxuriant crop.

The severe frosts in the early part of this month have rather injured the leaf of the early sown peas; but they have had the most beneficial effect in checking the young tender shoots, and keeping back the blossom which the mild season was exposing.

The young clovers, tares, rye, and every species of green food for soiling, have the most luxuriant appearance.

The Swedish turnip has produced abundance of spring food for the young lambs, which have had the most favourable season that has occurred for many years. All the accounts from the flock countries concur in stating that they have suffered less in their fall of lambs, than in any one year in the recollection of the oldest shepherds: this we hope will tend to reduce the high price of mutton, as the grass in the grazing counties is remarkably forward.

Hay and straw continue at high prices, although the crops of last year were abundant; but the demand for our cavalry abroad, and the late severe winter, have caused a large consumption, which shews the propriety of economy in these valuable articles.

Clover seed rises thin from the flail, is of inferior quality, and consequently fetches a high price: the difficulty attending its separation

from the straw and chaff, in the best of years, is very great, and proves a considerable drawback from the profits of the crop; but more particularly so, when the seed rises thin. If some machinery could be invented that would produce a complete separation without injuring the seed, it would be a great acquisition to agriculture.

LITERARY NOTICES AND INTELLIGENCE.

A *Series of Letters on Canada* will shortly appear from the pen of a gentleman lately resident some years in that country. They give a faithful description of its inhabitants, their manners, laws, and customs; its productions and trade; the peculiarities of its climate, particularly of the Canadian winter; and the present state of society in a physical and moral point of view; with some useful remarks on the policy of the mother country in the management of her colonies.

Mr. Joel Barlow's national poem, entitled the *Columbiad*, which is a magnificent and expensive quarto, is about to be reprinted in London, in royal octavo. Of the original, there is said to be no more than one copy in England.

Messrs. Murray, of London, and Ballantyne, of Edinburgh, have announced a splendid collection of the most esteemed *Novels and Romances*, printed from, and collated with, the best editions; including translations, selected from foreign languages, with critical and biographical prefaces, in twenty volumes, royal octavo.

Certain booksellers of London, the proprietors of the best novels, have announced another collection, to be edited by Mrs. Barbauld, and to contain every work of merit in that department of literature.

Dr. W. Neilson proposes to publish two large maps of *Ancient and Modern Geography* combined:—the first will comprehend all that part of the world which was known to the ancients, exhibiting together the ancient and modern names of each place; the second will contain only the central part, or the Grecian and Roman empires, with their dependencies. On the sides of each map will be alphabetical lists of all the ancient names, with the corresponding modern ones, so as to form a complete view of ancient geography, presented to the eye at once.

Mr. J. Macdonald, late lieutenant-colonel of the Caithness Fencibles, who was wrecked in November last on the Skaw, intends to publish an account of his subsequent *Travels through Denmark and Sweden.*

Montague Matthew, Esq. M. P. nephew and executor of Mrs. Eliz. Montague, will speedily publish the *Letters* of that lady, together with some of those of her correspondents.

The works of the late James Barry, the celebrated painter, are nearly ready for publication, in two quarto volumes.

Mr. J. Rickman, surgeon, of Lewes, has in the press a small volume, entitled *Epistola Amicitiæ*, or *the Friendly Call.*

Mr. Saunders, demonstrator of anatomy in St. Thomas's Hospital, is preparing for publication a *Trea-*

tise on some select practical points relating to diseases of the eye, and particularly on the nature and cure of the cataract in persons born blind.

Dr. Mavor, whose numerous books on education have contributed so much to the edification of youth, as well as to the facility of teaching, is about to produce a book on which he has been long engaged, a *Series of Catechisms on popular Subjects. The Mother's Catechism; a Catechism of Health;* and another on *General Knowledge*, will appear in a few days, and be followed in rapid succession by others on *English History, Universal History, Geography, Animated Nature, Botany, the Laws and Constitution of England, the Bible, &c.* They are intended to sell separately, or to form, when collected, two very neat pocket volumes.

Mr. Bradley, of Wallingford, has prepared, under the sanction of Dr. Valpy, and other distinguished preceptors, a series of *Grammatical Questions*, adapted to Lindley Murray's grammar, with copious notes and illustrations. The idea was suggested by Morgan's very useful book, the *Grammaticæ Quesiones*.

The so long announced fifty-two *Lectures on the Church Catechism*, by the Rev. Sir Adam Gordon, Bart. prebendary of Bristol, and rector of West Tilbury, will be published this month, in two vols. octavo.

The author of *All the Talents*, and *The Comet*, has announced a poem, entitled *The Statesman*, which will contain biographical sketches of Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, Lord Nelson, &c.

INTELLIGENCE RELATING TO THE FINE ARTS.

In no department of the fine arts has greater improvement been made within these few years, than in the art of engraving on wood. For these ameliorations it is chiefly indebted to the talents and ingenuity of Mr. Thurston, whose drawings, upon the wood itself, have enabled engravers of abilities to attain such a high degree of perfection in the execution of their works. A specimen of the excellence to which this branch of the graphic art, as well as typography, has been carried in this country, will soon be submitted to the public by Mr. Ackermann, in a series of engravings on wood, executed by the first artists, from emblematic designs on subjects moral and religious, invented and drawn by Mr. Thurston, and engraved under his immediate direction. Each of the subjects will be accompanied by an illustration from the pen of the Rev. J. Thomas, chaplain to the Earl of Cork and Orrery, to whose liberal patronage and assistance the work is indebted for its existence.

Proposals have been issued by Messrs. Harraden and Son, Cambridge, for publishing, by subscription, *A Series of Engravings*, representing the most picturesque and interesting edifices in the University of Cambridge, with an historical and descriptive account of each; from drawings by Mr. Harraden, jun. It is intended to complete the work in six numbers, each to contain four views, besides occasional vignettes and plans, forming a handsome quarto volume, to be completed in the present year.—To render the work desirable to the cu-

rious, Harraden and Son propose to take off only one hundred proof impressions, on fine wove extra-sized paper, and to add a blank leaf to each plate for private MS. notes.

The Rev. Mr. Bradford will in a few days publish *A Series of Engravings*, in imitation of drawings, consisting of sketches of costume, character, and country, in Spain and Portugal, made during the campaign, and on the route, of the British army in 1808 and 1809. The work is only to be obtained by subscription.

Mr. J. K. Baldrey, of Cambridge, has just published a *Print*, from the painted glass east window of King's College chapel, Cambridge; drawn and engraved by himself, and dedicated, by permission, to the king. The size of the plate is 3 feet 8 inches by 2 feet. Price 6 guineas coloured, 5 guineas plain.—Great praise is due to Mr. Baldrey, were it only for having rescued this valuable window from obscurity; but the execution of the plate also does him much credit: the figures are drawn correctly, and the whole is finished with the utmost delicacy. The coloured print doubtless gives the best idea of the window, but we are persuaded the admirers of fine engraving will give the preference to the plain prints. It exhibits a faithful representation of the window, which is 53 feet high by 28 feet wide, and has been painted nearly three centuries. It contains six distinct subjects:—1. Christ exposed to the People.—2. Pilate washing his Hands.—3. Christ bearing his Cross.—4. The nailing to the Cross.—5. The Crucifixion.—6. The taking from the Cross.—Many of the figures in these subjects are seven feet high; and the grandeur of the designs, with the masterly style displayed in the figures, &c. prove it to be the work of some eminent master. The engraver supposes it to be by Hans Holbein; and in his descriptions, has advanced several arguments strongly in favour of this opinion. The print is taken on a scale of three-quarters of an inch to a foot, and the artist, it seems, has been nearly *ten years* chiefly employed in making drawings and engraving the plate. In his description of the window, he complains of inadequate encouragement. We think he will not long have occasion to make that complaint, as the work requires only to be seen to ensure its success; and we venture to predict, that this print will be eagerly sought after by the religious, the amateur of the fine arts, and the antiquary.—Mr. Baldrey has begun, by subscription, a *Print* from another of the windows of the same beautiful chapel.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

An authentic Narrative of the Causes which led to the Death of Major André, Adjutant-General of his Majesty's Forces in North America. By Joshua Hett Smith, Esq. counsellor at law, late member of the Convention of the State of New-York. 8vo, 8.

The purport of this work is so correctly stated by the author in the short advertisement prefixed, that, as our limits prevent us from entering into any details, we cannot do better than present our read-

ers with an extract from it, in order to give them an idea of its object. He informs us, that "it was designed to elucidate a transaction the most important that occurred during the American war. The fate of the author was so much blended with that of Major André, that he considers it necessary to connect them, as it will tend the more effectually to explain many circumstances which would otherwise appear obscure. In consequence of his agency in this interesting affair*, his own life was placed in imminent danger, and the pens of the historian and the traveller have been unjustly and illiberally exercised on the subject. The author conceives it a duty which he owes to his own character, to expose their fallacies, particularly as there is no person who possesses the means of explaining this subject more fully than himself."

In our opinion, every impartial mind must be satisfied with Mr. Smith's vindication; and to every English reader, the minute particulars of the melancholy event which he details, must prove peculiarly interesting. To the narrative is subjoined the *Monody*, composed by Miss Seward, on the death of Major André, and some familiar letters by the accomplished sufferer. The volume is accompanied with a well-engraved portrait of the major, a view of his monument, and a map of part of the American States.

* Mr. Smith, by desire of General Arnold, went with a flag of truce to Major André from the Vulture sloop, and, on landing, conducted him to the American lines.

Ned Bentley, a Novel. By J. Amphlett. 3 vols. 12mo.—It is but justice to the writer of these volumes to declare, that they possess merit very far superior to the ordinary standard of publications of the same class; and that they are not less to be recommended for the many important moral truths which they inculcate, than for the spirit and interest which are kept up from the commencement to the very conclusion of the story. We shall feel happy, at some future period, to renew our acquaintance with the entertaining author of Ned Bentley.

Susan, a Novel. 2 vols. 12mo. If there is not much to commend in these volumes, which appear to be the production of an inexperienced pen, neither do they afford much room for censure. The story is simple, and related in an artless manner, and certainly deserves a preference to the generality of modern novels, which have degenerated into the mere vehicles of malignity, absurdity, and impudence.

Philosophy for Youth, or Scientific Tutor; being the young, natural, and experimental Philosopher's useful Companion, &c.; to which are prefixed, Exercises in Elocution. By Wm. Perry. 1 vol. pp. 402.

The contents of this work are rather of a singular description, and may be divided into three distinct parts. The first is a collection of moral tales, essays, sentences, &c.: then follows a treatise on some branches of natural philosophy, (mechanics, hydrostatics, and pneumatics); and the last division consists of a copious "vocabulary and

expositor of all the principal, and nearly the whole of the words contained in this volume." Although there is merit in the selection of the English Exercises, and in the explanation of the words in the Vocabulary, we feel considerable regret at meeting such heterogeneous matter in a work professedly devoted to natural philosophy, and could wish to have seen, in their places, other departments of that science, which are entirely omitted; such as optics, the doctrine of light and colours, electricity, the first principles of astronomy, &c.: the more so, as we are much pleased with the manner in which Mr. P. has explained the elements of mechanics, hydrostatics, and pneumatics. His style is as familiar as the subjects will admit of; a great variety of easy experiments are pointed out for the amusement and conviction of the pupil; many of the manual operations in common life are explained upon scientific principles, and no calculations are brought forward but such as depend on the most common rules of arithmetic. One essential defect, however, we cannot omit to notice—the want of appropriate figures:—the few which are prefixed to this volume by way of frontispiece, are badly executed, and far from sufficient to elucidate all the subjects in the text which require graphical illustration. Upon the whole, however, the philosophical part of this publication deserves our commendation, and we should not be displeased if Mr. P. thought proper to avail himself of our hints, and treat, in a second volume, of those parts of natural philosophy which are omitted in the present work.

An Introduction to Mr. Pinkerton's Abridgment of his modern Geography for the Use of Schools, accompanied with outline Maps, &c. By John Williams, 1 vol. pp. 280. 8s. 6d.; without the maps, 4s.

We lament that we are under the necessity of assenting to our author's observation, as to the difficulty of ascertaining the precise boundaries of some states and kingdoms in the present unsettled state of the continent of Europe; at the same time, we indulge a hope to see the period when our feelings will permit us to bestow a smile of contempt at the farce and mockery with which the caprice of a political nondescript has dared not only to create emperors, kings, dukes, grand-dukes, &c. with greater facility than a stage manager experiences in the distribution of the characters of a drama; but perhaps in the next moment, to depose, shift, or exchange, *ad libitum*, those ephemeral creatures of his arbitrary sway. Under such disheartening aspects, to write on geography, or to study that once pleasing science, cannot but prove a most ungrateful task; and yet the few years allotted for the instruction of youth must not be suffered to pass away without imparting to them the most useful and necessary elements of that science. Mr. Williams's *Introduction* appears to us well calculated to accomplish this object; it is a concise and perspicuous extract from Mr. Pinkerton's valuable abridgment of his *Modern Geography*, judiciously adapted to the capacities of the junior classes. The accompanying *Atlas*, consisting of twenty elegant outline maps,

will enable the pupil to follow a method which we have seen adopted with the greatest success; it is that of copying the maps himself. Nothing can tend more to familiarize his memory with the situation of provinces, rivers, towns, &c.; and the task itself is rather an amusement than a labour. While we are bound to acknowledge the superiority of this little performance over any similar work we are acquainted with, we deem it our duty to recommend to the author greater attention to typographical correctness, in the event of a future edition. Books intended for the instruction of youth, ought, more than any other, to be exempt from errors of the press.

The Practical Mathematician, containing Logarithms, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Algebra, Navigation, Spherics, and Natural Philosophy, illustrated by a number of Copper-plate Engravings. By John Sabine. 1 vol. pp. 358. 7s. 6d.

The author conceiving a work like this to have hitherto remained a *desideratum* in literature, recommends his performance for "its simplicity and extensive utility!!!" and declares that this epitome "*must* be an inducement to every intelligent youth and studious person," to cultivate the science of mathematics. To this opinion, however, we are sorry to confess the investigation of the work itself has so little enabled us to subscribe, that we are inclined to believe Mr. Sabine's *practical* method will rather have a repellent than an attractive effect upon "every intelligent youth and studious person." In our estimation, the principal merit of a mathematical compendium consists in a systematic arrangement, clearness of the definitions, and, above all, a concise and perspicuous demonstration of the truth of every rule, theorem, or problem, deduced from the fundamental principles of the science; nor do we think that the word *practical* supersedes the necessity of demonstration. Mr. S. however, appears to have very different ideas on this subject. With the exception of the few pages allotted to geometry, all demonstration or reasoning is utterly excluded; the learner consequently is called upon to commit to his memory an immense number of barren rules, which he cannot properly comprehend, and which consequently will soon be forgotten. With such a failing on its head, all minor imperfections of the work scarcely require our notice. The doctrine of decimal fractions, which, according to Mr. S. are *units*, divided into 10, 100, &c. parts, is dismissed in three pages. "Logarithms are *artificial numbers*, contrived to avoid long operations in natural numbers:" and this is all the explanation Mr. S. thinks necessary to give of the logarithmic system, without reference to geometrical and arithmetical proportions, which are introduced some 140 pages afterwards. As early as page 6, a chaper of Sines, Tangents, and Secants, is introduced, without a word in explanation of the signification of those terms, and long before there is any mention made of Trigonometry.

MEDICAL REVIEW.

Observations on the Inflammatory Affections of the Mucous Membrane of the Bronchiæ. By Charles Badham, M. D. &c. &c. 12mo. pp. 133.

We may inform those of our readers who are unacquainted with anatomy, that the trachea or wind-pipe, after passing into the chest, divides itself into two branches, termed *Bronchiæ*, one of which goes to the right, the other to the left portion of the lungs. The *bronchiæ* then separate into other branches, which gradually become smaller, and ultimately terminate in the cells of the lungs, and are lined with a very fine membrane, which is the seat of the disease we are about to consider.

All of our readers have heard of inflammation of the lungs, and of pleurisy; and Dr. Badham asserts, that medical practitioners being familiar with the appearances of these two maladies, suppose themselves to be sufficiently acquainted with the acute diseases of the organs of respiration. We know not on what ground he has entertained an opinion which, upon reflection, he must be convinced is utterly unfounded. So far from boasting that they have attained all that is to be known of any one disease, medical men, in general, are ready to admit that their knowledge is extremely limited, and that they have yet much to learn. From their peculiar situation and delicate structure, the bronchial vessels are very liable to become obstructed. The membrane which lines them is of fine texture, supplied with nerves and blood-vessels, and being exposed to the immediate impression of atmospheric air and moisture, must frequently be subject to inflammation, and its natural secretion will consequently be interrupted. Now, these morbid affections must have occurred from the period when man became subject to disease; and it is inconceivable that they can have been entirely overlooked by preceding observers; indeed Dr. Badham himself informs us, that the ancients were acquainted with an obstructed state of the bronchial vessels. The disease is certainly familiar to us; and Darwin and Sauvages, amongst other modern authors whom we could name, have described something very like it. Nevertheless, we are disposed to speak favourably of this publication; and shall now specify its particular merits. It contains a new classification of the diseases of the *bronchiæ;* and the terms adopted are more expressive of the nature of the affection, than those formerly employed. Thus the term bronchitis is appropriated to the genus, and the three principal species are distinguished by the epithets of acuta, asthenica, and chronica. The first of these comprehends the disease before alluded to, and which for its importance we shall describe more fully: the second, bronchitis asthenica, is designed for what is now awkwardly termed peripneumonia notha; and the third comprises the chronic coughs, catarrh, and dyspnœa, &c. The symptoms of bronchitis acuta are thus detailed by our author: After exposure to cold, "the patient is attacked with a sense of constriction, or other uneasy feeling at the chest: his breathing is hurried and painful, and becomes more and

more laborious, till at length an orthopnœa is completely established, and the efforts of all the voluntary muscles which can be called into action, render the oppressed state of the lungs sufficiently evident. The countenance is full of anxiety, the nostrils are seen in perpetual motion, nor is it easy to conceive a more distressing spectacle, than a patient under this attack exhibits. Cough soon succeeds; and though some expectoration attend, there is little or no relief derived from it. The state of the surface, of the tongue, and of the urine, though liable to variety, all unequivocally indicate the phlogistic diathesis; and the moment the pulse is felt, the necessity of immediate venasection is obvious. Wheezing is not a constant, perhaps not a common, symptom. If the disease remain for a few days unsubdued by proper treatment, or have been hitherto neglected, all the marks of excessive action disappear, the pulse is no longer full or hard, it has become excessively feeble, and of almost countless frequency; partial sweats break out at intervals; the patient spits up an immense quantity of yellow sputa, till from feebleness he can expectorate no longer, and then the secretion accumulates in the bronchiæ till he dies." This description requires no comment; it is accurate and perspicuous, and is not to be found in any other author. From the account of the symptoms we were prepared for the appearances on dissection: the lungs are sound; but the membrane lining the bronchiæ present evident marks of inflammation; and the air vessels are plugged up by a thick tenacious secretion. The only chance which the patient can have is by early and repeated bleeding, evacuants, and diaphoretic expectorating medicines. These, however, frequently fail; and if immediate relief is not obtained, little can be done, so rapid is the disease in its progress.

Our limits preclude us from noticing the chronic forms of this complaint: but as these are of more frequent occurrence, they are less interesting; and the present writer has presented us with nothing new respecting them, unless it is some excellent observations upon bronchitis asthenica, which our professional readers will find very important. In taking our leave of Dr. Badham, we may inform him, that though we deem his performance a valuable accession to medical literature, we cannot commend his style, which is often affected, harsh, and careless; while his contempt for modern writers is flippant and unbecoming.—See pp. 15, 111, &c.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

STUDIO PER IL PIANO-FORTE, *intended to facilitate the Progress of those who study that Instrument, composed, and the leading Fingers marked to each Passage*, by J. B. Cramer. Published for the Author by Clementi & Co.
Vol. I. (Op. 39,) consisting of 42 Exercises, price £1 1s.
Vol. II. (Op. 40,) consisting of 42 Exercises, price £1 6s.

We take the greatest pleasure in announcing to our musical readers this voluminous and highly valuable publication. The transcendent talents of the author as a composer and performer, had prepared us to look for something worthy of his name; and, in this instance, we are bound

to say, our expectations have been fully answered. The numerous exercises contained in the *Studio per il Piano-Forte*, evince a very superior degree of invention, skill, and judgment; they, in fact, comprise every thing possible to be executed on that incomparably perfect instrument, and, we candidly own it, more than we before had thought it capable of. In some of the studies the two hands execute a score of no less than four distinct parts, ascending or descending in regular succession; in others a continued trill is sustained, while a melody is pursued which alone would give full employment to both the hands of a moderately skilful performer; yet none of these, and many other difficulties, will be found beyond the reach of a diligent musical student, although we should deceive our readers, were we to lead them into a belief that this publication is calculated for the circumscribed abilities of a mere beginner on the instrument. It requires a player of some experience even to study the passages; for the exercises are not what is commonly termed progressive, the very first of them are far from being easy of execution.

In a didactic work, like the present, composition and counterpoint form but a secondary consideration; yet even in that respect Mr. C.'s genius as a composer is every where discernible. In many instances we have met with original and beautiful ideas; the modulations also, as well as the solutions and transitions, with which the *Studio* abounds, are often novel, and always correct and in the best taste of modern harmony.

In bestowing so unqualified a commendation upon this laborious production, we trust our readers will acquit us of any motives of partiality; its merits stand in no need of our praise, the *Studio per il Piano-Forte* will, we are confident, long remain a standard in the musical world.

THE FEAST OF ERIN, *Fantasy for the Piano-Forte, in which are introduced the original Irish Airs of "Planxty Drury, The Summer is coming, Erin go bragh," and "Fly not yet," composed for, and dedicated to Miss Mary Fludyer*, by P. Anthony Corri—4s.

Before we convey to our readers our approbation of the above production, we think it right to express our regret at seeing such talents as Mr. C.'s thrown away upon the prevailing custom among some composers, of harmonizing or introducing a variety of ballads and ditties in their compositions. We are not fond of musical patchwork, or harmonic hashes, however well seasoned, as in the present instance, the sauce may turn out. What would the public think, if one of our eminent painters were to announce for inspection a work of his pencil, with the observation, "*in which is introduced the Belvedere Apollo, or Gog and Magog of Guildhall?*" Originality, we conceive, ought to be the primary aim of art. Excepting this objection in principle, we cannot but praise the manner in which Mr. C. has fulfilled his promise in the title-page. The patchwork is neatly and skilfully joined, and in proper places intermixed with pleasing specimens of the author's own manufacture. The transitions from one air to the other are well prepared, and the airs themselves handled under various forms and keys. The

Feast of Erin we make no doubt, therefore, will, even on this side of St. George's channel, afford a harmonic banquet to a numerous class of musical amateurs.

A Sonata for the Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment for the Violin or Flute, ad libitum, composed and dedicated, by permission, to Mr. WOELFL. By J. F. Burrowes, op. 4, price 4s.

Delighting, as we do, in our critical functions, to wield the palm in preference to the birchen branch, we feel real pleasure in doing justice to the abilities which Mr. B. has displayed in the composition of this sonata, consisting of a moderato movement in Eb major, an adagio in Bb major, and a rondo in the same key as the moderato. The whole bears the stamp of theoretical precision and correctness, and proves that the author has formed his taste after the best of models.

The transition in the second part of the moderato from C minor thro' Ab, C major, and other keys of mutual affinity to G minor (p. 4), evinces no common share of musical science. The same praise is due to p. 9, l. 1, of the adagio, which is sweet in its theme, and well supported by the responses of the violin part. The subject of the rondo is sprightly, much in the manner of Pleyel, and the passages spirited without being eccentric.

Upon the whole, therefore, we feel no hesitation in pronouncing this sonata a work of merit, not to be classed with the common-place productions of the day; and we are sure Mr. Woelfl's name will not suffer by the author's dedication.

" *The Ocean Tomb,*" *a favourite Song, composed with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte.* By Dr. John Clarke—1s. 6d.

The author's well-earned fame will not be diminished by this trifle, which, although short, is written with pathos and science, not unlike the style of Haydn's canzonets.—Were we allowed an observation, it would be on the accentuation of the words "remembrance" and honour'd," where the semiquavers at the beginning of the bar, although not uncommon in the works of our English composers, and particularly of those of an earlier date, appear to us to be generally attended with a harsh effect, not to be met with in the best Italian and German works. Although the rhythm of the English language is certainly very different from that of the Italian and German, yet we do not think that it absolutely requires the kind of musical admeasurement of syllables to which we have alluded.

A new edition of Dr. Callcot's *Musical Grammar* is preparing, with many additional examples and notes, by Messrs. Horsley, Jousse, and S. Wesley; and will be ready for delivery in the course of the present month (May).

MISCELLANEOUS FRAGMENTS AND ANECDOTES.

THE POETICAL GARLAND OF JULIA.

HUET has given a charming description of a present made by a lover to his mistress; a gift which romance has seldom equalled for its gallantry, ingenuity, and novelty: it was called the garland of Julia. To understand the nature of this

gift, it will be necessary to give the history of the parties.

The beautiful Julia d'Angennes was in the flower of her youth and fame, when Gustavus, king of Sweden, was making war in Germany with the most splendid success. Julia expressed her warm admiration of this hero: she had his portrait placed on her toilette, and took pleasure in declaring that she would have no other lover than Gustavus. The Duke de Montausier was, however, her avowed and ardent admirer. A short time after the death of Gustavus, he sent her, as a new-year's gift, the poetical garland, of which the following is a description:

The most beautiful flowers were painted in miniature by an eminent artist, on pieces of vellum, all of an equal size: under every flower a sufficient space was left open for a madrigal on the flower there painted. He solicited the wits of the time, with most of whom he was well acquainted, to assist in the composition of these little poems, reserving a considerable number for the effusions of his own amorous muse. Under every flower he had its madrigal written by a penman who was celebrated for beautiful writing. They were magnificently bound, and then inclosed in a bag of rich Spanish leather. One of the prettiest inscriptions of these flowers is the following,

ON THE VIOLET.

Modeste en ma couleur, modeste en mon sejour,
Franche d'ambition, je me cache sous l'herbe;
Mais si sur votre front je puis me voir un jour,
La plus humble des fleurs sera la plus superbe.

Modest my colour, modest is my place,
Pleas'd in the grass my lowly form to hide;
But 'mid your tresses might I wind with grace,
The humblest flower would feel the loftiest pride.

CURIOUS ANECDOTE OF RUTHVEN-HOUSE.

The ancient house of Ruthven, in the Highlands of Scotland, once the seat of the unfortunate Gowries, consists of two square towers, built at different times, and distinct from each other, but now joined by buildings of later date. The top of one of these towers is called the Maiden's Leap, receiving its name from the following extraordinary fact:—A daughter of the Earl of Gowrie was addressed by a gentleman of inferior rank in the neighbourhood, a frequent visitor in the family, though they would never give the least countenance to his passion. *His* lodging was in the opposite tower to that in which was the chamber of his beloved. The lady, before the doors were shut, had conveyed herself into her lover's apartment: a prying duenna acquainted the countess, who, cutting off, as she thought, all possibility of retreat, hastened to surprise them. The young lady's ears were quick; she heard the footsteps of the old countess—ran to the leads, and took the desperate leap of *nine feet four inches*, over a chasm of sixty feet in height; and luckily alighting on the battlement of the other tower, undressed and crept into bed, where her mother with astonishment found her, and of course apologized for her unjust suspicion. The fair daughter did not choose the risk of repeating the leap; but the next night, eloped, and was married.

MENDELSSOHN.

The Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin was more than once desirous of enrolling Mendelssohn among its members; but Frederic the Great would never permit it, because he would not have the name

of a Jew in the same list with that of Catharine II. It may appear strange that a philosopher, a preacher of tolerance, and one who could have no objection to Mendelssohn on the score of religion, should have acted thus. Was it from prejudice? for certainly Frederic had prejudices; or did he think that the great Catharine, the autocrat of all the Russias, was so little-minded as to have taken offence at it?

FENELON.

When the worthy tutor of the young Duke of Burgundy was created archbishop of Cambray, he resigned his abbey of Saint Valery, that he might not violate the laws of the church, which prohibit the holding of two benefices by one person, and certainly with great justice. Le Tellier, archbishop of Rheims, who was much more alarmed at this example than at the law itself, said to him on the occasion, "You are going to ruin us all."

Fenelon's *Directions pour la Conscience d'un Roi*, is a book, the principles of which ought to be engraven on the heart of every sovereign.

LA HARPE.

The academy of Rouen having proposed a subject for a prize in poetry, when the pieces sent to compete for it were read, the judges were unanimous in acknowledging the great superiority of two odes above all the rest, but they were puzzled to which of the two they should give the preference: at length, after long deliberation, finding themselves unable to decide to which the balance inclined, they determined to divide the prize between the two. On opening the sealed billets sent with them, they found in each the name of La Harpe.

La Harpe is said always to have owed Helvetius a grudge, for having spoken, as he thought, too contemptuously of his merit. "Let him do what he will," said the author of the essay *de l'Esprit*, speaking of the young poet, when he was beginning to make a noise in the world as a dramatist, "he will never be more than a tolerable successor to Voltaire, as Campistron was to Corneille and Racine."—"No! What think you of his Warwick?" said one of the company. "'Tis the master-piece of a man of fifty," replied the critic. La Harpe was but four-and-twenty when Warwick was performed.

RABBINS.

Engel, in his Universal Philosopher, *Philosoph fuer die Welt*, relates several anecdotes as proofs of rabbinical wisdom. Among these are the following:—An emperor, who had engaged Rabbi Mazer to instruct his daughter in the sciences, said to him one day, "Rabbi, your belief in the resurrection of the dead appears to me absurd: when a body has fallen to dust, how can it be put together again?" "Master," said the emperor's daughter, who was present, "allow me to answer my father's question. An artist makes vessels of different sizes: if he breaks one, he can make a new one with the same materials; and cannot God, the great artist, do the same?" The emperor made no reply, and Rabbi Mazer gave his pupil a smile of approbation.

"Is it possible that men should not honour those who are honoured

by Heaven? Three old men were explaining to their children how they attained so great an age. The first, who was a teacher and a priest, said, "When I set out to teach the book of the law, I never enquired how long the way was; my talents never made me vain; and I never preached that to others which I did not resolve to practise myself. This, my children, is the reason why I have lived so long." The second, who was a merchant, said, "I have never enriched myself at the expence of my neighbour; I have never lain down in my bed with a curse; and I have taken a pleasure in sharing my wealth with the poor: this is the way in which I attained old age." The third, who was the oldest of them, added, "The proverb says, that youth is a garland of roses, and old age a girdle of thorns; but you, my children, are a garland of the finest roses to my head: this is a garland found only in the paths of virtue."

QUESNAY.

Quesnay was first physician in ordinary to Lewis XV. and patronized by Madame de Pompadour; and in this situation he had the courage to bring forward the elements of that political system, which was subsequently developed by Adam Smith and the French economists: but he was a man not to be tempted by any considerations to swerve from the paths of reason and of virtue. When urged by all his friends to employ his interest at court to obtain for his son the place of one of the farmers-general, he said, "I would not have a son of mine exposed to the temptation of finding himself interested in taxes inimical to the progress of commerce and agriculture. The happiness of my children shall be connected with the prosperity of the nation."

Good Man

THEATRICAL REPORT.

The benevolence of a British public, towards professional merit or distress, has been pre-eminently manifested in the course of this month, at the Opera-House. Six performances, uniting all the excellencies of the drama, the opera, and the ballet, have been represented for the benefit of the sufferers by the fire of Drury-lane theatre. The receipts produced by this combination of talents and exertion have exceeded the most sanguine expectations, and have relieved a considerable number of distressed industrious families.

The highest encomiums are due to Mr. Taylor, the proprietor of the Opera, for his loan of that elegant house, and also to those ladies and gentlemen, performers of the Opera, who, with such alacrity and zeal, gratuitously contributed their assistance on this humane occasion. The performances have also been graced by the brilliant powers of Mrs. Siddons and Madame Catalani; and when we consider that the *main spring* of all these movements has been *charity*, we congratulate ourselves and the public in having partaken of a banquet so truly delicious as

"The feast of reason, and the flow of soul."

With the surplus arising from the above receipts, the Drury-lane company have been enabled to open the Lyceum for the remainder

of the season, and are now performing at that place under very auspicious circumstances. This theatre is admirably constructed for the representation of the drama, the remotest part of it being equally well calculated for hearing and seeing; and here we cannot forbear expressing our regret that our metropolitan theatres are on so extensive a scale. The system is ridiculous, unless the visual and the auricular organs of the auditor could be extended, or the stature and the features of the performers could be magnified in proportion. We wish, nevertheless, that these buildings may always occupy an extensive plot of ground, in order that our national taste and magnificence may be displayed, and that every accommodation may be given to the public in the avenues to the theatre and in the lobbies, all of which should be so constructed as to give every possible facility of ingress and egress to the audience. What we contend for is, that the interior or auditory part of a theatre should be in some ratio to the faculties to which we have before alluded; for we are inclined to believe, that if Garrick himself had laboured under the disadvantages which our present performers experience in this respect, his reputation would not have been handed down so unequivocally to posterity.

DR. CALLCOT'S CONCERT.

A concert of vocal and instrumental music was performed at the Opera-House on Thursday evening, the 6th of April, for the benefit of this celebrated composer, who, we are sorry to state, is labouring under a severe indisposition. Every seat in this extensive house, was occupied at an early hour. The concert was ably led by Mr. F. Cramer. The vocal part by Mrs. Billington, Miss Parke, Mrs. Bianchi, Mrs. Vaughan, Messrs. Harrison, Knyvetts, Bartleman, and Bellamy. An excellent concerto was performed by Mr. John Cramer, forming altogether a treat of the first description, and commensurate with the elegance, taste, and liberality of one of the most fashionable audiences we ever beheld.

Mr. Spagnoletti's concert at the London Tavern, on the 17th of April, afforded one of the highest treats which the musical public have enjoyed for some time past. In compliance with the wishes of his numerous friends in the city, the whole of Mozart's opera of Don Juán was performed. This sublime effort of that immortal composer, the masterpiece of dramatic music, had hitherto been but partially known in England: the surprise and raptures therefore of the audience, which had crowded from all parts of the town, can scarcely be described; it brought to our recollection the tales of wonder which ancient history records of the strains of Orpheus and Amphion. The feelings of the company appeared entirely at the mercy of the great composer. The sweet, the pathetic, the terrible, succeeded each other in modes hitherto unknown; and repeatedly new and astonishing chords burst to the very hearts of even the unlettered. Of Mozart, the Milton in harmony, it may truly be said,

"Into the heav'n of heav'ns I have presum'd,
"An earthly guest, and drawn empyreal air."

Mrs. Dickons sung the difficult and chromatic part of Donna Anna most delightfully. Miss Hughes, as Elvira, betrayed some timidity, which operated as a drawback on her vocal powers. She bids fair to arrive at eminence in her profession. Mrs. Bland's Zerlina was, as might be expected, sprightly and playful. The male part of the performers likewise acquitted themselves respectably of their several characters. Mr. Spagnoletti's concerto on the violin was given in his best style, and universally applauded.

FASHIONS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

PLATE 23.—BALL DRESS.

White satin slip, under a crape dress, made to fit the figure very exactly, cut open in front, and bound all round with white satin ribbon and a row of beads, linked together in front with bands of beads loosely suspended at distances; short sleeves the same. Fan richly spangled. Pearl necklace, with diamond clasp in front; ear-rings and bracelets to suit. White shoes striped in scarlet or blue. Hair in ringlets on the forehead, and lightly turned up behind with a diamond comb. Petticoats very short.

PLATE 24.—WALKING DRESS.

Dress of white Scotia washing silk. Bishop's mantle of sage or olive-green striped and plain silks, made entirely without seams; border of the same colour. Hat to correspond, and decorated with artificial flowers. Shoes sage or olive-green, also to correspond.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Spanish hats, which have been worn all the winter, with feathers, for full dress, are now converted into walking hats, substituting flowers instead of feathers. Straw hats and bonnets, ornamented with flowers, and white silk hats, are making their appearance for the season. Light silk mantles, of all colours, are much worn. Spencers, of a beautiful grey, ornamented with silver, not buttoned, but tied loosely at the neck, form a most elegant dress. The Scotia silk, introduced in the last number, is now in great request for dresses, as is also the spotted muslin. Colours vary with the taste of the individual; silver grey is unquestionably the most elegant and the most fashionable. The attempt to introduce long waists has completely failed; they have not, nor will they ever become fashionable. The full dress of this number is the present standard.

I happened to be in a family party of ladies on the evening of the publication of the last month's *Repository*: the moment it was introduced, the dresses became the subject of critical animadversion, and the essay attached to them under the title "General Observations," was read aloud for the entertainment of the company. Various (as may be supposed) were the comments of the fair hearers. I was pleased to find that *scarlet* was given up to its fate without a pang: the colour, however, was *out of fashion* and *out of season*, so that I could not congratulate myself much on the victory. Green, on the contrary, found its

BALL DRESS.

admirers and supporters. Green! cool, lovely, refreshing green!—Green, the universal livery of nature! These and similar exclamations from the lovely lips of accomplished beauty, made me almost waver in my opinion, and tempted me to recal the anathema pronounced against it. This was not all.

The passage soon occurred in which the writer looks forward to the time when the "dress of the British fair shall be established on the simple and unerring principles of nature."——Here the lovely reader made a sudden pause.——"*Principles of nature*," she repeated (as if to ascertain whether she had read the author aright), and at the same instant the "*principles of nature*" was echoed through the room, accompanied by all the marks of confused apprehension. The whole of the passage was repeated—still nothing could be made of it. At length a maiden lady, with a prudish gravity of aspect and contemptuous elevation of nose, observed, that, in her opinion, it was *mere impudence*.—"*Nature* indeed!" said she. "It would make the ghosts of our grandmothers blush, could they see how much of *nature* is already exposed—and has this fellow the assurance to wish for *more?* For my own part, I was not without the hope of seeing the modish innovations of the present day set aside, and the hoop petticoat, with all its *modest* and *becoming* appendages, again introduced into the circles of fashion:—but if this fellow be permitted to go on——really I have not patience to think of it—I will write myself to the Bishop of London, or to the Society for the Suppression of Vice, and get a stop put to his impudence."

All this, and much more, was I, in my character of *incognito*, compelled to listen to; and now I again make my appearance, to defend myself from so dreadful a charge. I only entreat to be heard out, and I promise that even the fastidious delicacy of "Cœlebs" (who is now become the fashionable monitor) shall find nothing to object to in all that has been advanced.

It has been the aim of all nations to convert those garments which the climate renders necessary, into something decorative and ornamental; and as long as the decorations are kept in subordination to the object decorated, they will be in good taste, but no longer; the moment dress becomes principal, all beauty and consistency is lost. That dress, then, which displays as much of the form as is required by grace, without infringing the laws of modesty—which shall leave the limbs to act with the greatest ease to the wearer, and the most agreeable effect on the eye of the beholder, and admit only such ornaments as will add to, rather than diminish the beauty of the face and figure, may, in strict propriety, be said to be composed upon the principles of nature.

But my limits will not admit of enlarging at present on this idea. I will resume the subject next month, and will endeavour then to lay down some general rules for the *adaptation* of the *colours* introduced in dress to the *various characters and complexions* of the lovely wearers.

ARBITER ELEGANTIARUM.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.

Under this head we have no other alteration to record in the present month, except that leather breeches, of a very deep colour, approaching to brown, and boots, are much worn by gentlemen. It will be recollected, that, in our number for March, we announced the probability of such a change.

PLATE 22.—MESSRS. PELLATT AND GREEN'S SHEW-ROOM, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.

THE plate, which accompanies this article, is a representation of a shew-room, 57 feet long and 21 broad, fitted up with great taste, and forming part of the extensive premises of Messrs. Pellatt and Green, glass-makers to the king, St. Paul's church-yard. In this room is exhibited an elegant assortment of glass, china and earthen-ware, in a word, of all those articles of humble utility, or costly decoration, which are to be found in the principal glass-shops of this metropolis.

The manufacture of glass was not introduced into England till the year 1557. The finer sort was first made in Crutched Friars, and flint glass, little inferior to that of Venice, in the Savoy-house, in the Strand. This manufacture appears to have been much improved in 1635, when it was carried on with sea-coal or pit-coal instead of wood; and a monopoly was granted to Sir Robert Mansell, who was allowed to import the fine Venetian flint glasses for drinking, the art of making which was not brought to perfection till the conclusion of the seventeenth century. Since that period, however, so much attention has been paid to the making of glass of every description, that our manufacturers are allowed to excel those of any other nation, in the superior quality of their productions, as well as in the style and ingenuity of the cutting. Such, indeed, is the perfection which they have attained, that these brilliant articles contribute not a little to the internal embellishment of the mansions of the great and wealthy.

In the manufacture of porcelain also British ingenuity has been lately exercised with such success, as to be making a rapid progress to an equality with other countries, by which it has hitherto been excelled. On the other hand, the superiority of our earthen-ware is universally acknowledged, and is particularly attested by the vast quantities which are continually exported to every quarter of the globe. Its utility, indeed, is so extensive, that it would be difficult to devise a substitute equally cheap, elegant, and convenient; and with respect not only to this, but likewise to glass and china, it may be truly affirmed, that they are become articles of necessity as well as ornament.

England has lately derived considerable advantages from the useful inventions of many ingenious men. Among these should be classed Messrs. Pellatt and Green's Glass Illuminators, for admitting day-light into the internal parts of ships and buildings, for which they have obtained a patent. The benefit derived from the application of this invention is incalculable, and its advantages are such as to increase, in a surprising degree, the comfort of our tars in particular, which the following statements sufficiently attest:—

COPY OF A LETTER RECEIVED FROM CAPT. LLEWELLEN.

Messrs. Pellatt and Green,

GENTLEMEN,

I feel much satisfaction in being able to substantiate the value of your patent illuminators, by a fair and regular trial of them in two vessels I am concerned in, the George and the Weymouth, to prove their utility. I caused the forecastle scuttles to be shut, and we found but little difference in the light below; a sailor was mending his stocking when we went in the forecastle, and

after we had closed the scuttles, he resumed his employment, and saw to work without any difficulty. I had only fixed one of your illuminators in each ship. The sailors are particularly pleased, and I heard them declare, they would sail for less wages in a ship that had your lights fixed, than in a ship without them.

I am certain, when their value will become known, that every ship, particularly small ships, will not go without them; they greatly add to the comforts of a common sailor, who, in bad weather, when the hatches are obliged to be closed, is not at a loss to find his clothes, he can be upon deck immediately, and would be the means of saving sails that were in the act of splitting, for want of immediate assistance; and may I not add, that crew, ship, and cargo, might be saved by having immediate help in a sudden squall?

I am ever willing to bear testimony to any improvement that proves useful to a ship, and tends, in any way, to add to the comforts of the seamen; and I feel myself, in justice to your invention, bound to write you this account.

I am, Gentlemen, &c. &c.

WM. LLEWELLEN.

No. 7, Great St. Thomas Apostle,
Aug. 25, 1807.

The Rodney, Captain Curtis, arrived at Baltimore in June, 1808, from Liverpool, after a passage of 78 days, 20 of which the crew were on short allowance; and had it not been for the patent illuminators, which were fixed in various parts of the deck, enabling them to see between decks to mend their sails, during the violent storm they experienced, must inevitably have perished, having no sail to carry them to their destined port; and the safety of the ship and crew were wholly attributed to the patent glass illuminators, which gave them ample light below, and completely resisted the force of the sea. This circumstance excited the curiosity of hundreds of people, who, it may be said, literally flocked on board the Rodney to view the effects and utility of the illuminator. Every ship-owner and master in those parts, is anxious to obtain them.

The patentees have also the approbation of the Hon. Captain Blackwood, R. N. Captain Pickford, R. N. and, in short, every other naval officer who has seen their invention applied; and when its advantages are considered, we cannot doubt that it will prove beneficial to themselves in the same proportion as it adds to the comfort of others.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.

PLATE 21.—SOFA OR FRENCH BED.

THE frame of this piece of furniture is of mahogany, the ornaments executed in metal gilt; the cushion, bolsters, and ends, are covered with white satin; the outsides of the ends in blue, to suit the drapery suspended over the couch, having ornaments in gold-coloured velvet placed on them: a gold-coloured silk fringe is fixed on the scrolls. Over the couch is suspended a canopy, composed of ornamented gold moldings, a Vitrurian scroll occupying the frieze. The whole of these are carved in wood, and gilt, after the manner of *or moulu*, the ground being of blue velvet. A dome, composed of bold quilling, and covered with blue satin, surmounted with a coronet, carved and gilt, terminates the whole.

The furniture is of blue satin, lined with white lute-string, and should be trimmed with a narrow gold edging. A deep valance, after the Grecian taste, of blue velvet, bordered with gold-coloured velvet and ornaments, with a French fringe and tassels, completes this costly article, which should always be placed

on a platform, covered with carpet the same as the room. A pedestal, painted as marble, is placed on one side, and ornamented with *or moulu*, serving as a table. The dome of the bed has a strong iron plate attached to it, with hooks, which slip into sockets fixed in the wall, whereby it may be put up and taken down at pleasure, leaving only the sofa.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The taste for single colours, in silks or calicoes, still continues to prevail. Black chairs, ornamented with metal gilt, in various elegant devices, are in universal use, and certainly have a good effect, from their great neatness; and there is hardly any apartment in which they may not be suitably placed.

Bronze and gold still continue in use in the more ornamental and decorative articles of tables, candelabras, glasses, and cornices for windows; and we still witness a taste for using draperies in continuation. Holding the antique as a ground-work for taste, a much lighter style evinces itself in modern works of art than has prevailed for some time; for which we are greatly indebted to the Grecian school, and which in the space of a very few years, bids fair to give this country the pre-eminence, not only in execution, but also in design.

ALLEGORICAL WOOD-CUT, WITH PATTERNS OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

The pattern, No. 1, is the Adairian dot, a novel article, of an uncommonly neat and elegant appearance, yard and half wide, and exquisitely adapted for ladies' morning dresses. It is manufactured in the north of England, and furnished us by Mrs. Thomas and Co. corner of Chancery-lane.

No. 2 is a white and lilac figured sarsnet, half yard wide, much in fashion for pelisses. It is the manufacture of Harris, Moody, and Co. Pall-Mall.

No. 3 is a Turkish figured gauze, half yard wide, for dresses, worn in a variety of colours, but principally in that of which we have given the pattern. It is furnished us by the manufacturers, Robarts, Plowman, and Snuggs, of Chandos-street, Covent-garden.

No. 4 is called printed India rib. It is a species of marcella, and is, at this moment, a very fashionable article for gentlemen's waistcoats. It is furnished us by Messrs. Kesteven and Co, York-street, Covent-garden.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged in the Alphabetical Order of the Counties.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—*Married.*] At Iver, S. Farer, esq. to Miss Mitford.—At West Wycomb, —— Doyle, esq. to Miss Crowther.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—*Married.*] At Haddenham, the Rev. J. Fayrer, of Somersham, Huntingdonshire, to Miss S. Clay.

CHESHIRE.—*Married.*] At Knutsford, the Rev. L. Dixon, to Miss Drake.—Mr. Coppock to Miss Margaret Knowles.—At Prestbury, Joshua Wood, esq. to Mrs. Nicholls.

Died.] At Nantwich, Mrs. Leversage.—At Macclesfield, Mr. W. Roe.

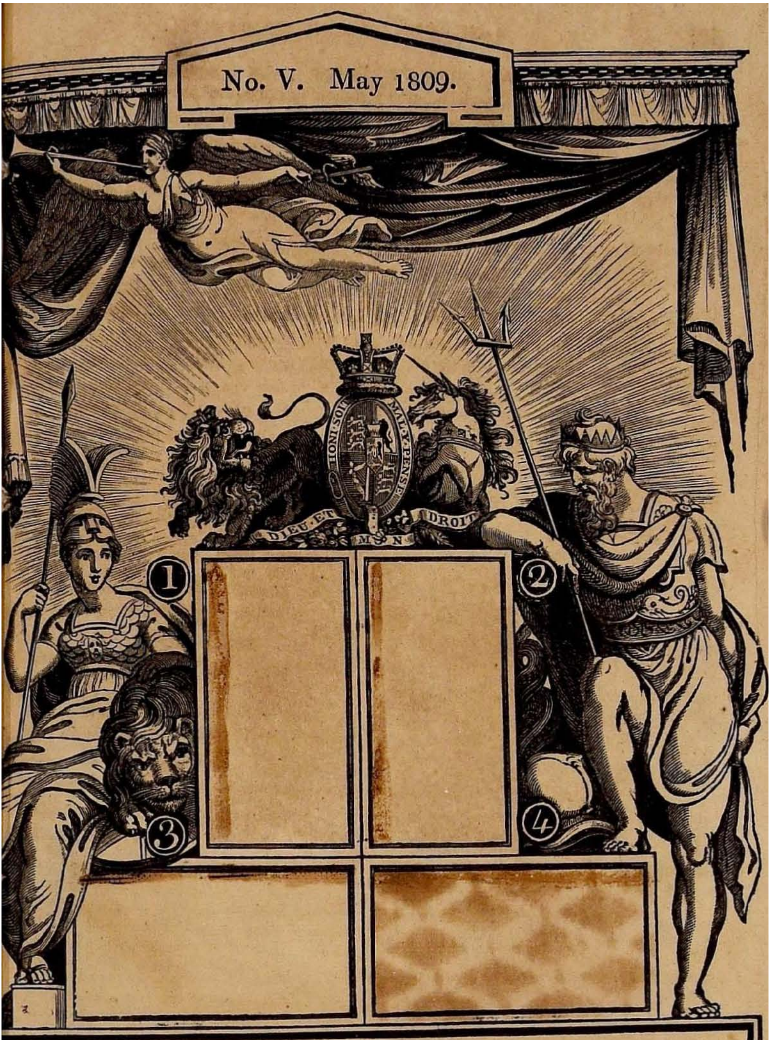
CORNWALL.*Died.*] The Reverend Malachi Hitchins, Vicar of St. Hilary and Gwinnear, and principal calculator to the Board of Longitude.—In St. Agnes, aged 86, Capt. John Tregelles.—At Roscrow, near Penryn, Miss Fox.—At Polruan, Mrs. Michell, 83.—At Trevillin, H. H. Gillard, esq.—At Poughill, the wife of Thomas Trood, jun. esq.

CUMBERLAND.—*Married.*] At Kirklinton, Mr. David Tate, aged 60, to Miss Mary Little, aged 19.

Died.] At Middleton-Place, Mrs. Burn, and the following day her husband, Joseph B. esq.—At Winmarley, aged 90, Ann Bourne; mother, grandmother, great-grandmother, to 137 children.

DEVONSHIRE.—*Married.*] At Kelly, Sam. Laing, esq. to Miss Agnes Kelly.—At Exeter,

No. V. May 1809.



The Repository

Of Arts, Literature, Commerce, Manufactures, Fashions, and Politics.

MANUFACTURERS, Factors, and Wholesale Dealers in Fancy Goods that come within the scope of this Plan, are requested to send Patterns of such new Articles as they come out, and if the requisites of Novelty, Fashion, and Elegance are united, the quantity necessary for this Magazine will be ordered.

R. Ackermann, 101, *Strand, London.*

John Grubb, jun. esq. of the Bucks militia, to Miss Carrington.—At Exmouth, Ralph Rice, esq. to Miss Ann Lydia Bourke.—Mr. Richard Hellings, of Alphington, aged 90, to Miss D. Hurford, of Barnstaple, aged 19.

Died.] At Tiverton, Mrs. Cowley, the dramatic writer.—At Exeter, Miss Louisa Susannah Brounker.

DURHAM.—*Died.*] At Durham, Mrs. Judith Sharpe, aged 76.—At Bishopwearmouth, Miss Mary Ann Kay.—At Larlington near Barnardcastle, Mr. Thomas Parkin, aged 95.—At Monkwearmouth, Mrs. Elizabeth Middleton, aged 99.

ESSEX.—*Died.*] At Chigwell-Row, Captain Joseph Honeyman, of the royal marines.—At Stansted-Hall, Bailey Heath, esq.—At Harwich, P. W. Deane, esq.—At Thorndon-Hall, the Rt. Hon. Lord Petre.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Died.*] At Gloucester, John Parker, esq.—Stephen Woodifield, esq. aged 34.—At Little Sodbury-House, W. H. T. Conrand, esq.—At Stratton, the Rev. Clement Glynn, aged 75.—At Painswick, Mrs. Roberts, aged 81.—At Bank's Fee-House, Sophia, wife of Daniel Raymond Barker, esq.

HAMPSHIRE. *Married.*] At Southampton, Captain Gilbert Heathcote, royal navy, to Miss Ann Lyell.—Capt. Harvey, of the eighteenth Light Dragoons, to Lady Honoria Woodgate, eldest daughter of the Earl of Cavan.—Capt. Baird, of the Guards, to Miss Dixon.

Died.] At Plymouth, aged 86, Nicholas Vincent, esq. Admiral of the White.—At Southampton, Lady Hughes, relict of Admiral Sir Richard Hughes.—Mrs. Mary Nicklin, aged 92.—At Titchfield, John Adam Carter, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—*Died.*] At Ross, aged 76, Mrs. Flack, last surviving grand-child of Vanderford Kyrle, esq. grandson and heir to the celebrated Man of Ross.—At Hereford, John Cam, esq. receiver-general for the county, aged 75.—The Rev. James Roberts, D. D. Rector of Abbey Dore, and Vicar of Much Marcle.

KENT.—*Married.*] At Lewisham, William Haley, esq. to Miss Mary Welford.

Died.] At Dover, John Bazely, esq. Admiral of the Blue, aged 68.—Assistant-surgeon Moore, of the royal miners.—At Ramsgate, Lieut. James Cummins, of the Africa.—Lieut. Mann, of the Owen Glendower.

LANCASHIRE.—*Married.*] At Preston, R. Prescot, esq. to Miss Addison.—At Yapton, Mr. J. Rogers, aged 60, to Mrs. Ann Stagg, aged 84: a grandson of the bride gave her away, and her grand-daughter officiated as bride's maid.

Died.] At Spridlington, Mr. G. Grantham, aged 95.—At Ulverston, Mrs. Sunderland, aged 65.—At Grange, near Cartmel, Mr. R. Mounsey, aged 97.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Died.*] At Hinckley, William Francis Stapleton, esq.—At Kegworth, Mrs. Catherine Ingram, aged 82.—At Leicester, Mrs. Deakin, aged 81.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Died.*] At Louth, Thos. Phillips, esq.—At Bracebridge, the Rev. Mr. Nocton.—At Gainsboro', Mr. Kennington, aged 89.—At Louth, Mrs. Uvedale, aged 66.—At Crowle, Miss H. T. Caltaneo, aged 27.

MIDDLESEX.—*Married.*] In London, James Winkworth, esq. to Miss Fry.—Lieut. John Cameron, to Miss Maria Colledge.—Thomas Erskine Sutherland, esq. of Edinburgh, to Miss Highley.—Josiah Hodgson, esq. to Mis Barller.—Thomas Hamilton Miller, esq. to Miss Mary Ann Ram.—Lord Gardner, to the Hon. Charlotte Smith, daughter of Lord Carrington.—The Rev. R. Crosby, to Miss Middleton.—At Hackney, J. Hance, esq. to Miss Savage.—At Twickenham, J. Merry, M. D. to Mrs. Martha Podmore.—At Chelsea, the Rev. C. A. North, to Miss Rachael Jarvis.

Died.] In London, Miss Harford, of Bristol.—G. H. Towry, esq. a captain in the royal navy, and one of the commissioners of the transport board.—The lady of Sir J. Sibbald, bart.—G. Barker, esq. first commissioner for the sixpenny duties payable to Greenwich Hospital.—Mrs. Creswell, of Bloomsbury square.—Edwin, the fourth son of G. L. Wardle, esq.—The lady of R. Sparrow, esq.—Mrs. A. Ross.—Mr. T. Holcroft, well known in the literary world.—T. C. Davis, esq.—Miss Eliz. Glyn.—Mrs. E. Robinson.—The wife of W. Wood, esq.—J. Atkinson, esq.—Her Grace the Duchess of Bolton.—At Hampstead, Mr. Otley, of New Bond-street.—At Little Hampton, Sir Geo. Pocknell, knt.—At Charlton-house, Miss Carmichael Smith.—At Hanger Hill, T. Wood, esq.

NORFOLK.—*Died.*] At Longlands, near Holkham, Mr. E. Wright, farming steward to T. W. Coke, esq.—At Norwich, Wm. Hammond, esq.

NOTTINGHAM.—*Married.*] At North Collingham, the Rev. Wm. Nicholls, to Miss Milnes.—At Nottingham, F. Hart, esq. to Miss Huish.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Married.*] At Coldstream, Lieut. Potts, of the Northumberland militia, to Miss E. Pratt.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mrs. Coates.—Mr. J. Thompson, aged 99.—Capt. W. Wilson.—At the Barker-house, Mr. J. Ord, sen. aged 88.—At Bolton, Mrs. Foster, aged 76.—At Washington Wood, Sarah Hudson, in her 101st year.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*Married.*] At Great Milton, E. Bowles Symes, esq. to Miss M. Jemmett.

Died.] At Wellingborough, J. Arden, esq. major in the 3d dragoons.—At Burton, the Rev. S. Barwick, aged 77.

OXFORDSHIRE.—*Married.*] At Henley upon Thames, the Rev. J. P. Hewlett, to Miss E. Beuzeville.—At Oxford, H. Towsey, esq. to Miss F. Rudge.—At Fullbrook, T. Justice, esq. to Miss Hunt.

Died.] At Bampton, J. Mander, esq.—At Oxford, Miss Moorsom.

SHROPSHIRE.—*Died.*] At Berghill, Mrs. Smith, aged 88.—At All Stretton, Moses Luther, esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—*Married.*] At Harborne, J. Freeman, esq. to Miss M. Carless.—At Bath, Lieut. Hupsman, R. M. to Miss M. Othen.—Capt. J. Chatham, 61st regiment, to Miss I. S. M'Connell.—At Bristol, W. Ford, esq. to Miss R. Underwood.

Died.] At Bathford, C. Chapman, esq. for-

merly of the civil establishment in India.—At Bristol, W. Huntingford, esq. brother of the Bishop of Gloucester.—H. Goode, esq.—F. Taniere, esq.—At Lawrence Hill, E. B. Davies, esq.—At Bath, Glyn Wynn, esq. special pleader in the Court of Chancery, aged 87.—Mrs. Sandys.—Capt. Gouldney.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*Married.*] At Mayfield, W. Greaves, M. D. of Derby, to Miss Evans.

Died.] At Lichfield, Miss A. Seward, a lady of distinguished literary talents, which she displayed in various publications.—The Rev. J. Falconer, D. D. archdeacon of Derby, prebendary of the cathedral of Lichfield, rector of Thorpe Constantine in this county, and vicar of Lullington, Derbyshire.—At Great Barr-hall, Mrs. Whitby, aged 78.

SUFFOLK.—*Died.*] At Halesworth, Mrs. Elizabeth Jermyn.—At Great Bradfield, in his 114th year, the Rev. Mr. Creek, who had been a schoolmaster at that place 87 years.—At Ipswich, Lieut. Milner, of the Derby militia.

SURREY.—*Married*] At Mortlake, the Rev. Stanier Porten, to Miss Harriett S. Willett.

Died.] At Kennington, Mr. E. E. Townsend, of the Horns tavern, and late of Covent-garden theatre.—At Walworth, H. North, esq.—At Battersea, A. Champion, esq. a director of the bank of England.

SUSSEX.—*Died.*] At Brighton, Mrs. Soame.—W. Wade, esq. master of the ceremonies of that place.—At Chichester, Mr. W. Wittman, aged 79.

WARWICKSHIRE.—*Married.*] At Aston, J. Beames, esq. to Miss A. I. Whitmore.

Died.] At Tackbrook, T. Smith, esq. aged 101. He retained his faculties to the last, and used to walk 20 miles a day to superintend his farms; which task he performed a week before he died.—At Birmingham, W. Beach, M. D.—Mr. R. Pilcher.

WILTSHIRE.—*Married.*] At Devizes, Major G. Evans, to Miss Spalding.—At Calne, the Rev. C. Phillott, to Miss F. Pender.—T. Overbury, esq. to Miss Anstie.—At Salisbury, Mr. J. L. M. Wyatt, to Miss Newport.

Died.] At Warminster, J. S. Frowd, esq. aged 89.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—*Married.*] At Powick, near Worcester, R. Stone, esq to Miss Blew.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Ann Challoner, aged 85.—Mr. R. Imell, aged 69.—At Redditch, Mrs. Millward.—At Bushley, Mr. R. Clay, aged 89. He had 14 children by one wife, 34 grand-children, and 23 great-grand-children.

YORKSHIRE.—*Married.*] At York, Wm. Raven, to Miss L. Brown.—At Halifax, Jas. Haley, esq. to Miss E. Patchet.

Died.] At Hull, J. Voase, esq.—T. Jackson, esq aged 77.—At Skewkirk, near Green Hammerton, Miss Ursula Tenant.—At Heworth Grange, Mrs. Bourne, aged 23.—At Scarbro', the wife of S. Dale, esq.—At Northallerton, aged 72, H. Todd, esq.—At York, Mrs Morritt.—Maria, younger daughter of Wm. Bayldon, esq.—At Wensley, T. Mawe, esq.

WALES.—*Married.*] C. Lloyd, esq. to Miss M. Hughes.

Died.] At Montgomery, aged 90, C. Jones, esq.—At Brynbella, Denbigh, G. Piozzi, esq.—At Conway, the Rev. H. Williams.

SCOTLAND.—*Married.*] At Edinburgh, Captain T. F. Bauegh, R. N. to Miss Mary Scott.

Died.] At Kilmarnock, J. Goldie, esq. aged 84.—At Edinburgh, Christian Elizabeth, dowager countess of Kintore.—J. Campbell, esq. of Shawfield, M. P. for Rothsay.—At Stichell-house, Sir J. Pringle, bart. aged 83.

IRELAND.—*Married.*] At Cashell, Lord Viscount Bernard, son of the Earl of Bandon, and M. P. for the county of Cork, to Miss Broderick, daughter of the archbishop of Cashell.

Died.] In Dublin, the dowager countess of Mayo.—The dowager Lady Steele.—The Rt. Hon. John M. Mason, aged 84.—At Altren, county of Limerick, in full possession of her faculties, Mrs. Eleonora Scaulah, aged 110.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS.

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

AGG, J. the younger, Bristol, printer (Cardale and Spear, Gray's Inn.

Allen J. Toxteth Park, Lancaster, oilman (Bigg, Hatton-garden

Austin T. Chester, coach-proprietor and innkeeper (Huxley, Temple, London

Bailey T. Birmingham, victualler (Constable, Symond's Inn

Biggs P. Gloucester Terrace, Cannon-street road, auctioneer (Smith and Henderson, Lemon street, Goodman's Fields

Blakey G, the elder, Stepney, ship-owner (Leigh and Mason, New Bridge street

Brothers J. P. Aldermanbury, London, jeweller (Frowd and Blandford, Temple

Brothers S. R. Birmingham, gilt toy maker (Constable, Symond's Inn, London

Brothers J. P. and S. R. Brothers (Frowd and Blandford, Temple, London

Brown, J. and J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, saddlers (Flexney, Chancery lane

Brown, J. C. Salford, Lancaster, hawker (Ellis, Cursitor street

Bull J. Deptford, victualler (Drake, Old Fish street, Doctor's Commons

Burwell J. Union street, near North Shields, Northumberland, upholsterer (Meggison, Hatton garden

Clapson I. Henrietta street, Hackney road (Wasborough, Warnford ct. Throgmorton st

Colton, S. and W. Scawby, Lincoln, corn-merchants (Leigh and Mason, New Bridge street

Court J. St. Briavel's, Gloucestershire, timber merchant (James, Colford, Gloucestershire

Cropton E. Bishopwearmouth, Durham, milliner (Wharton and Dyke, Temple

Crotn, J. Drury lane, linen draper (Tagg, Spread Eagle court, Threadneedle street

Cunningham, E. and J. Davies street, Berkley square, livery-stable keepers (Fielder, Duke street, Grosvenor square

Darnell, T. Billingham, Durham, common brewer (Sloper and Heath, Montague street, Russell square

Davenport, J. Manchester, baker (Edmund's, Lincoln's inn

Davies T. Birmingham, dealer in coals (Egerton, Gray's inn square

Davies T. Haverfordwest, mercer (James, Gray's inn square

Deare E. Liverpool, merchant (Windle, John street, Bedford row

Denny J. Barbican, stationer (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry

Dignum W. St. Martin's le Grand, cheesemonger (Bryant, Copthall court, Throgmorton street

Donnelly J. Greek street, Soho, milliner (Cunningham, New North street, Red Lion square

Egler G. Portsea, miller (Shelton, Sessions house, Old Bailey

Feather L. Nottingham, dealer and chapman (Blakelock and Makinson, Temple

Forster P. Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, bookseller (Hanrott and Metcalfe, Lincoln's inn New square

Guillod T. Craven street, wine merchant (Dann and Crossland, Broad street

Hall O. Stafford, bankers (Collins and Keens, Stafford

Harrison S. Kent road, Surry, bricklayer (Marson, Church row, Newington

Haynes M. S. Queenhithe, insurance broker (Allan, Frederick's place, Old Jewry

Hitchcock J. otherwise D. James, Sculcoates, York, white-lead meachant (Pearce and Son, St. Swithin's lane

Holland H. Dawlish, Devon, brick-maker Williams, Red Lion-square

Holland J. Cheapside, haberdasher (Meadowcroft, Gray's-inn

Horton S. Birmingham, draper (Parton, Temple

Hull T. Bath, carrier (Sandys and Horton, Crane-court, Fleet-street

Hunt T. York, money-scrivener (Morton, Furnival's inn

Jenkins E. Twickenham, inn-keeper (Griffith, Secondaries' Office, Temple

Law D. the younger, Manchester, common-brewer (Milne and Parry, Temple

Leach J. Turnham Green, Middlesex, shopkeeper (Saunders and Judkin, Clifford's inn

Mason W. Back street, Horsleydown, victualler (Hodson, Clement's inn

Maund J. H. Coventry, grocer (Punton, Hind court, Fleet street

Mead F. L. and E. Lewis, Hollis street, Cavendish square, milliner (Mouncey, Charlotte street, Bedford square

M'Leod W. Upper Crown street, Westminster, army agent (Toulmin, Aldermanbury

Morris John W. Dunstable, Beds, printer (Phillips and Ward, Howard street

Neales J. Chiswell street, victualler (Earnshaw, Redcross street, Cripplegate

Neve A. Strand, milliner (Wright, Dowgate hill

Nevett J. Broseley, Salop, dealer in coals (Pritchard, Broseley

Newton J. J. Gray's inn lane, ironmonger (Freame, Great Queen street

Norris S. Sheffield, razor smith (Knowles, New inn

Norris T. Gosport, corn-merchant (Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New inn

Norris P. Liverpool, corn-merchant (Mangnall, Warwick-square

Orams T. Stowmarket, Suffolk, ironmonger (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn

Patton T. H. Drury lane, victualler (Jeyes, Charlotte street, Fitzroy square

Peat Thos. Wood street, Cheapside, hosier (Adams, Old Jewry

Philcox J. Brighthelmstone, Sussex, carpenter (Fourle and Palmer, Doughty street

Prigg W. Ipswich, victualler (Bromley and Bell, Holborn court, Gray's inn

Pyrke D. Bishopsgate st. hatter (Cootes, Austin Friars

Rayner J. N. Ely, linen-draper (Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday street, Cheapside

Richardson A. St. Dunstan's hill, Tower st. victualler (Rippon, Bermondsey-street, Southwark

Royle J. Prestbury, Cheshire, tanner (Ellis, Cursitor street

Sayer R. P. Essex court, Temple, money-scrivener (Blakelock and Makinson, Temple

Sherwood M. Doncaster, jeweller (Dixon and Allen, Paternoster-row

Shevill W. Bury street, Wapping, dealer and chapman (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn

Slade T. M. Old Bond-st. picture-dealer, (Walls, East street, Red Lion square

Spencer, J. Sherrard street, Golden square, jeweller (Smart and Thomas, Staple inn

Sunderland J. Lower Basker, Emley, York, corn-dealer (Swale and Keelis, Staple inn

Swindon B. and J. Smallwood, Holywell st. Strand, toymen (Johnson, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy square

Teather L. Nottingham, dealer and chapman (Blakelock and Makinson, Elm-court

Thompson T. Great Amwell, Herts, jobber, (Hardinge, Primrose-street, Bishopsgate-st.

Tubb W. and J. H. A. Scott, King's road, Pimlico, nurserymen (Jones and Roche, Covent Garden churchyard

Turner J. late of Blackheath, bricklayer, but now of the King's Bench (Jennings and Collier, Great Shire lane, Lincoln's Inn

Williams W. Pentonville, factor (Wilde, Warwick square

Winhall E. C. Claines, Worcester, miller (Becke, Doctors' Commons

Wrangham W. Seething lane, money-scrivener (Paruther and Son, London-street, Fenchurch-street

DIVIDENDS.

Abel L. Dean street, Soho, victualler, May 16—Albany J. Ware, Herts, bargemaster, April 18—Altham W. Tokenhouse yard, broker, June 27—Anderson W. Charlton row,

Manchester, builder, April 19—Anderson J. Gracechurch street, paper hanger, May 16—Bache P. A. Basinghall street, merchant, May 16—Barlow T. Manchester, merchant, May 9—Batterbee B. Lynn, Norfolk, haberdasher, June 3—Beale J. Southampton street, Camberwell, mathematical instrument maker, April 13—Beetson, H. G. Gray's Inn square, money scrivener, April 22—Bennett J. M. Broseley, Salop, maltster, April 12—Binless T. Basinghall street, factor, June 3—Bird H. M. and B. Savage, Jeffrey's square, merchants, April 24—Bore J. Bishop's Castle, Salop, plumber, April 26—Bowman J. Water lane, Tower street, brandy merchant, May 9—Bridger J. junior, Mortlake, Surrey, tallow chandler, April 22—Brindle, R. Leyland, Lancashire, bleacher, April 19—Broster T. Liverpool, stationer, May 6—Brown W. King street, Bloomsbury, grocer, April 25—Brown S. Charing Cross, sword cutler, May 27—Bryan W. Camberwell, merchant, May 2—Burcher Wm. Chapel street, Westminster, carpenter, April 8—Burgess J. Coventry street, military hatter, April 15—Burnett I. Hull, grocer, April 26—Carter J. Sandwich, draper, April 22—Chapple James, Grace's alley, Welclose square, hosier, May 2—Cheverton E. Newport, Isle of Wight, linen and woollen draper, April 19—Cheyney John, Oxford street, linen draper, April 11—Clarke T. Portsmouth, merchant, April 21—Close W. Leeds, dyer, July 1—Close, W. and Close M. Leeds, dyers, July 1—Cole J. Cock Hill, Stepney, taylor, April 25—Collins J. Jewry-street, Aldgate, merchant, May 6—Colquhoun A. High-street, Lambeth, yeast merchant and cooper, April 22—Cooke, S. Tunbridge, Wilts, clothier, April 12—Cooke, H. and J. Herbert, Birchin lane, merchants, May 6—Cotten T. Grove, Hackney, insurance broker, April 22—Cotton L. Fenchurch street, merchant, May 9—Cox S. B. Gillingham, Dorset, miller, April 25—Crombie D. Great Hermitage street, Wapping, mariner, April 8—Croston Wm. Liverpool, ship chandler, April 12—Dale I. R. Exeter, earthenwareman, April 26—Damant B. Whitechapel, brazier, April 18—Damarel B. Whitechapel, brazier, April 18—Davies P. late of Blackfriar's Road, but now of the King's Bench Prison, hatter, May 6—Davis George, Cranbourn-street, Leicester Fields, May 2—Dawson J. Aldgate High street, linen draper, April 18—Dean Wm. Newburgh, Lancashire, common brewer, May 4—Dixon J. Manchester, merchant, May 8—Dunn J. and C. Robinson Wood street, factors, April 5—Dunn Thos. Tunbridge Wells, clothier, May 9—Elliot T. Bedford-street, Covent Garden, taylor, May 2—Ewer W. Little Love lane, Aldermanbury, merchant, May 17—Farbridge Robt. Paragon Place, Kent Road, timber merchant, May 6—Fletcher E. Sowerby, York, woolstapler, April 27—Fortnum W. Ball alley, Lombard street, stationer, May 9—Franklin T. Leighton Buzzard, Beds, money scrivener, May 6—Geddes Jas. Cleveland street, Fitzroy-square, glover, dealer, April 29—German J. Aldermanbury, hosier, May 9—Gilfard J. Shepherd street, Oxford-street, coal merchant, May 2—Gill, J. Naburn, York, draper, April 13—Gillam J. Cambridge, merchant, May 1—Gimber Giles, Sandwich, Kent, draper, April 15—Glover D. Gutter lane, merchant and underwriter, June 3—Godden T. Maidstone, carpenter, May 16—Goulden R. Liverpool, merchant, May 4—Graff J. and P. D. Foley, Tower Royal, merchants, April 29—Graham J. Chorley, Lancaster, and J. Harrison, Prescot, Lancaster, liquor merchants, April 28—Guest, J. M. Birmingham, merchant, May 9—Hall J. and W. Dunlop, Newcasle upon Tyne, merchants, April 11—Harvey T. Newport, Isle of Wight, ironmonger, April 19—Hetherington Thomas, Lawrence Pountney lane, broker, May 2—Hetrell John, Exeter, corn merchant, May 18—Hill B. Little St. Martin's lane, man's mercer, May 9—Hirst J. Suffolk lane, Cannon-street, broker, May 29—Hodgmans R. Folkstone, engine maker, May 9—Hodgson J. Liverpool, auctioneer, May 9—Hoffman D. Bolton street, Long Acre, cheesemonger, May 6—Hogg J. and Edward Holmes, Sherborne lane, Lombard-street, merchants, May 9—Holdsworth W. Addingham, flax spinner, May 5—Horley, R. Epsom, pork butcher, May 16—Hucks S. Canal row, Bermondsey, cooper, May 27—Humphreys, N. Shoreditch, linen draper, May 20—Hunt S. Crondall, Southampton, tanner, April 22—Hunt Jos. Liverpool, haberdasher, May 12—Hurry N. Liverpool, merchant, May 12—Ingleden, S. Huddersfield, linen draper, April 24—Jackson John, Liverpool, merchant, May 3—Jones, W. A. Aldermanbury, haberdasher, May 6—Jones J. Llangellen, Denbigh, shopkeeper, May 1—Jones George, Liverpool, bookseller, May 12—Kenworthy C. and Edw. Stainland, York, cotton spinners, April 22—Kerrison T. A. Norwich, banker, April 13—Kirke G. and John Ford, Grocer's-hall court, merchants, May 2—Kirkman E. Portsmouth, linen draper, April 29—Last John, Brighton, builder, June 1—Levy, J. I. Haydon street, Minories, dealer and chapman, May 29—Lewis J. Old Jewry, warehouseman, May 27—Lupton T. Skipton, York, hardware shopkeeper, May 6—Mackenzie, J. Old Bailey, bookseller, May 2—Malcolm, S. Old Broad street, broker, April 29—Malden, J. Grafton-street, Pancras, grocer, April 24—Mallison, G. and J. Sheard, Huddersfield, dyers, April 27—Marsh R. Old Bailey, oilman, May 6—Marsh A. Aldgate, jeweller, June 3—Middleton, R. Liverpool, merchant, April 21—Milligan Rich. Portsea, brewer, April 22—M'Kinlay Daniel, Size lane, merchant, May 2—Morgan S. and Mat. Readshaw Morley, York street, Southwark, hop factors, May 16—Morris E. Carmarthen, innkeeper, April 24—Mure R. R. Mure, and W. Mure, Fenchurch street, merchants, May 23—Nantes H. Warnford-court, Throgmorton-st. merchant, April 15—Nattrass J. St. John's Chapel, Durham, innkeeper, April 29—Newcomb, George, Bath, jeweller, May 2—Nield J. Manchester, grocer, April 25—Page John, Bihopsgate street, haberdasher, April 29—Parsons John, Cheapside, warehouseman, May 9—Payne R. Raine, Essex, shopkeeper, April 29—Peacock Joseph A. Broad-street, Ratcliffe, cheesemonger, May 2—Penn, I. Leather lane, vintner, May 16—Piper J. and K. Winder, Richmond, Surrey, grocers, July 29—Plumbe Thomas, Ormskirk, Manchester, manufactu-

yer, May 3—Poole S. Cheapside, haberdasher, May 1—Prior J. Princes street, Spitalfields, drysalter, April 8—Pyke R. junior, and Peter Hankinson, Liverpool, spirit dealers, April 28—Ravenscroft W. H. Michael E. Fell, and J. Entwisle, Manchester, dealers in cotton yarn, May 20—Raynes J. Michael Raynes, and W. Wood, Finsbury square, merchants, April 18—Redhead Robert, Mark lane, wine merchant, April 18—Rees David Llanelly, Carmarthen, shopkeeper, April 19—Rees J. London, mariner, formerly Commander of the Nortumberland East Indiaman, April 29—Reeve William, Clapham, coach-master, May 16—Richings S. and S. Richings, Oxford, breeches markers and glovers, May 27—Robinson J. and James Hutchinson, Fleet street, oilmen, April 15—Robinson G. and J. Robinson, Paternoster-row, booksellers, June 20—Roe R. and Christ. Moore, Bristol, merchants, May 3—Roser E. Lindfield, Sussex, soap manufacturer, April 15—Sampson S. and Chas. Chipchase, Bread-street, silk mercers, May 9—Secretan John J. Winchester street, insurance broker, May 16—Shenstone T. Market Bosworth, Leicester, draper, April 21—Silvebrand John, Spicer street, Spitalfields, colour manufacturer, May 6.—Simmons J. Leicester, druggist, May 9.—Simpson T. and S. Nottingham, Northallerton, York, merchants, May 27.—Sinclair W. Ratcliffe highway, tallow chandler, April 18.—Soanes R. Mark lane, and New cross, Deptford, provision merchant, June 27.—Somerville J. Chancery lane, cabinet maker, June 6.—Southard G. New road, Bond street, linen draper, June 6—Spears Wm. Rood lane, fish salesman, May 2—Stephens J. Liverpool, merchant, April 28—Stewart R. and W. Manchester, merchants, April 25—Stiles S. and Mason S. Dorking, Surry, plumbers and glaziers April 29—Storey H. Newcastle upon Tyne, linen draper, April 11—Tankard W. Bristol, cabinet-maker, May 8—Taylor Jas. Lamb's Conduit street, apothecary, May 9—Thackray R. Burton Leonard, York, flax-dresser, April 22—Thomason R. Staining, Lancaster, corn dealer, May 11—Thompson W. Dean st. Southark, and E. Leadbeater, Moore place, Lambeth, merchants, June 20.—Topping J. Lewis, Bishopsgate street, grocer, May 9—Turnbull J. J. Forbes, R. A. Crawford, and D. Skene, Broad street, merchants, April 22---Turner J. Sweffling, Suffolk, draper, July 8—Tyrrell J. Maidstone, ironmonger, July 1—Underhill J. Birmingham, merchant, May 8—Vose J. Preston, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer, April 27—Wades T. Great St. Helen's, drug merchant, May 6—Wall W. Oxford st. hosier, April 22—Wallace P. Edgware road, carpenter, April 18—Watson W. Great Cambridge street, hackney road, builder, May 9—Welsbone C. Evesham, Worcester, grocer, April 22---Werninck J. G. Plymouth dock, merchant, April 19---Wilkinson J. Leeds, dyer, April 24---Willatts F. Brewer street, Golden square, cheesemonger, June 27---Williams Thomas, Caerfilly, Glamorgan, wool manufacturer, May 6---Williamson T. G. Paradise street, Rotherhithe, mariner, April 18---Willmott D. Whitecross street, dealer in spirits, April 18---Wilson W. Shakespeare walk, Shadwell, merchant, April 18---Winder K. Richmond, Surrey, grocer, July 24---Winter Wm. the younger, Blackfriar's road, painter, June 3---Wood W. M. Raynes, and J. Raynes, Finsbury square, merchant, April 18---Wood W. Finsbury square, merchant, April 13---Wright C. Aldgate, tobacconist, May 16---Wright S. White horse lane, White-chapel, merchant, June 3.

LONDON MARKETS.

Return of Wheat from Apr. 3 to 8.

TOTAL, 5,864 quarters, from 70s to 90s per sack. Average, 84s $3\frac{1}{4}$d per quarter, or 0s $4\frac{1}{2}$d lower than last return.

Average of England and Wales, April 8.

	s	d		s	d		s	d
Wheat -	92	7	Barley	46	5	Beans	61	9
Rye -	64	5	Oats -	33	11	Pease	63	9

CORN, SEEDS, &c.

	s.	s.	s.
Wheat, white per quarter	78	88	96
—— red - -	65	76	90
—— foreign	—	—	—
Barley, English	34	40	49
Malt - - -	70	76	82
Oats, Feed -	21	25	28
—— Friezland	23	27	32
—— Poland	25	31	37
—— Potatoe	31	35	39
—— Foreign	—	—	—
Beans, Pigeon	52	56	58
—— Horse -	44	46	49
Pease, Boiling	90	100	110
—— Grey -	50	52	54
Flour, per sack	85	—	—
—— Seconds	75	80	—
—— Scotch	72	78	—

	s.	s.	s.
Tares, per bushel -	7	9	11
Turnip - -	14	16	18
Mustard, brown -	16	18	22
—— white	10	12	14
Canary, per qr.	90	100	110
Hempseed -	70	80	85
Linseed - -	120	130	150
Clover, red, per cwt.	80	100	140
—— white	70	90	120
—— foreign, red	—	—	—
—— white	—	—	—
Trefoil - -	24	36	45
Carraway -	44	46	48
Coriander -	16	18	20

American Flour 0s a 0s (nominal) per barrel of 196lbs.

Rapeseed, per last - - - - - - £56 a 58, a 60.

Linseed Oil Cakes, per thousand £10 10s

SUGAR, &c. per Cwt.

	s		s
Muscovade, fine	70	a	76
—— good	62	a	67
—— ordinary	62	a	67
East India, white	70	a	85
—— yellow	65	a	69
—— brown	65	a	69

MOLASSES 30s, 0d, a 00s. 0d.

REFINED SUGAR.

Double Loaves	140	a	154
Hambro' ditto	110	a	120
Powder ditto	105	a	114
Single ditto	102	a	110
Canary Lumps	100	a	105
Large ditto	95	a	98
Bastards, whole	68	a	72
—— faces	76	a	85
—— middles	72	a	75
—— tips -	68	a	70

GINGER.

Jamaica, white	100	a	240
Barbadoes, ditto	75	a	80
—— black	65	a	70

RICE, *Bonded.*

Carolina -	50	a	56
East India -	35	a	4[illegible]

COFFEE, *Bonded.*

	s	d		s	d
Dominica, Surinam, &c.					
Fine -	120	0	a	130	0
Good	1[illegible]5	0	a	115	0
Ordinary	94	0	a	98	0
Triage	60	0	a	70	0
Jamaica.					
Fine -	115	0	a	125	0
Good	95	0	a	105	0
Ordinary	80	0	a	90	0
Triage	40	0	a	55	0
Mocha	378	0	a	0	0
Bourbon	120	0	a	140	0
St. Domingo	90	0	a	100	0
Java -	105	0	a	115	0

COCOA, *Bonded.*

Trinidad and Carraccas	110	0	a	0	0
Plantation	85	0	a	90	0

SPICES and PEPPER, per lb.

Nutmegs	16	0	a	28	0
Cloves	8	0	a	10	6
Cinnamon	8	0	a	9	6
Mace	40	0	a	45	0
Pepp. white	4	6	a	4	8
—— black	2	7	a	2	8
Pimento	1	10	a	2	0

Average price of Raw Sugar, exclusive of duty, 44s $3\frac{3}{4}$d.

Some large public sales of Sugar have brought the market down to the above quotations, and they are likely to decline. Coffees have gone off briskly at an advance of 5s. per cwt. on last week's prices, owing to considerable shipments for Sweden.

HOPS in the Borough.

BAGS.	£	s		£	s
Kent -	4	0	a	5	0
Sussex -	3	0	a	3	10
Essex -	2	10	a	4	10

POCKETS.	£	s		£	s
Kent - -	4	0	a	6	0
Sussex - -	2	16	a	4	0
Farnham -	6	0	a	8	0

CORN, &c. per Quarter.

April		Wheat.			Barley.			Oats.			Beans.			Pe[illegible]
		s		s	s		s	s		s	s		s	s
Maidstone	11	86	a	96	42	a	47	35	a	40	45	a	60	55 a
Lincoln	14	95	a	100	47	a	57	33	a	38	—	a	—	— a
Lewes	15	72	a	88	44	a	48	32	a	38	—	a	—	— a
Chesterfield	15	83	a	189	49	a	59	30	a	43	---	a	---	55 a
Ashborne	15	96	a	112	54	a	56	36	a	44	70	a	80	— a
Lynn	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	— a
Gainsboro'	18	9[illegible]	a	99	50	a	53	36	a	38	68	a	74	— a
Louth	19	88	a	106	38	a	42	24	a	36	56	a	60	— a
Sandwich	19	80	a	94	38	a	46	30	a	42	—	a	—	— a
Newark	19	90	a	110	53	a	56	30	a	36	60	a	76	— a
Uppingham	19	92	a	106	46	a	55	33	a	40	80	a	---	— a
Newbury	20	74	a	107	32	a	49	28	a	46	50	a	70	55 a
Devizes	20	56	a	98	34	a	54	38	a	44	62	a	68	— a
Reading		84	a	18[illegible]	40	a	47	26	a	50	57	a	64	62 a
Swansea		91	a	—	48	a	—	26	a	—	—	a	—	— a
Henley		74	a	111	38	a	49	28	a	44	56	a	74	60 a
Maidenhead		99	a	115	44	a	49	40	a	44	66	a	78	60 a
Salisbury	11	82	a	93	36	a	49	34	a	50	70	a	88	— a
Penrith	11	92	a	105	47	a	—	35	a	46	—	a	—	— a
Hull	11	80	a	96	36	a	42	27	a	34	54	a	60	— a
Basingstoke	12	76	a	99	39	a	50	35	a	43	64	a	69	— a
Wakefield	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	— a
Andover	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	— a
Warminster	15	80	a	99	32	a	55	36	a	44	60	a	80	— a

SPIRITS, per Gallon.

	s	d		s	d
Brandy, Cog.	22	6	a	23	0
—— Spanish	21	0	a	21	6
Hollands Gin	21	9	a	22	0
Rum, Jamaica	16	6	a	17	9
—— Lew. Isl.	15	5	a	15	9

	s	d		s
Molasses Spirits, British	16	0	a	0
—— Irish -	—	0	a	0
—— Scotch	16	0	a	0
Spirits of Wine	26	6	a	—

Days.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 pr.ct. Red.	4 pr.ct. Cons.	Navy 5 pr.ct.	Long Ann.	Omnium	Impl. 3 pr.ct.	Impl. Anns.	Irish 5 pr ct	S. Sea Stock.	S. Sea Anns.	India Stock	India Bonds.	Exchqr Bills.	St. Lotty Tickets.	Cons. for Ac.
Mar 21	Shut	67¼ a 7	Shut	Shut	97⅞	Shut	—	66⅝	7⅝	Shut	—	Shut	Shut	7 *Pm.*	8 *Pm.*	21*l.* 19*s.*	67½
22	246½	67 a ¼	—	—	97⅞	—	—	66½	7⅝	—	—	—	—	6 *Pm.*	8 *Pm.*	—	67½
23	247	67⅜ a ⅛	—	—	98	—	—	66⅝	7⅝	—	—	—	—	7 *Pm.*	9 *Pm.*	—	67⅝
24	Shut	67¼ a ⅜	—	—	98 a ⅛	—	—	65¾	7⅝	—	—	—	—	7 *Pm.*	8 *Pm.*	22*l.* 4*s.*	67½
25	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	—	67⅜ ⅛	—	—	98 a ¼	—	—	66⅝	—	—	—	—	—	7 *Pm.*	9 *Pm.*	—	67½
28	—	67½ a ⅜	—	83¾	98⅛ a ¼	—	—	66¾	7⅝	—	—	—	—	6 *Pm.*	8 *Pm.*	—	67¾
29	—	67⅜ a ½	—	83¾	98⅜	—	—	66¾	7⅝	—	—	—	—	8 *Pm.*	8 *Pm.*	—	67⅝
30	—	67⅜ a ½	—	83¾	98⅜	—	—	—	$7\frac{11}{16}$	—	72½	—	—	9 *Pm.*	8 *Pm.*	—	67¾
31	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April 1	—	67½	—	—	98¼	—	—	—	$7\frac{11}{16}$	—	—	—	—	9 *Pm.*	8 *Pm.*	—	67¾
3	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	67½ a ¾	—	84⅛	98½	—	—	66⅞	—	—	73⅝	—	—	13 *Pm.*	10 *Pm.*	—	67¾
6	243	67¾ a ⅞	67¼	82⅜	98¾	$18\frac{5}{16}$	—	—	—	—	—	67⅛	—	13 *Pm.*	11 *Pm*	—	68
7	243½	67⅞ a 68	67¼	82½	98¾	$18\frac{5}{16}$	—	—	—	—	—	67	185¼	13 *Pm.*	12 *Pm.*	—	68
8	243	67⅞ a 68	67¼	82⅜	98¾	$18\frac{5}{16}$	—	—	—	94½	—	67	Shut	16 *Pm.*	16 *Pm.*	—	68
10	Shut	68 a ⅛	67⅜	82½	98⅞	$18\frac{5}{16}$	—	—	—	—	—	67⅛	186½	15 *Pm.*	14 *Pm.*	—	68⅝
11	244	68 a 7⅞	67¼	82½	98⅞	$18\frac{5}{16}$	—	—	—	94½	—	Shut	Shut	14 *Pm.*	14 *Pm.*	—	68⅜
12	244	67⅞ a 68	67⅜	82⅜	99	$18\frac{5}{16}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 *Pm.*	14 *Pm.*	—	68⅜
13	244½	67⅞ a ¾	67¼	82⅜	99	$18\frac{5}{16}$	—	—	—	94½	—	—	185½	14 *Pm.*	13 *Pm.*	—	68⅜
14	245	67¾ a 68	67¼	82⅜	98⅞	$18\frac{5}{16}$	—	—	—	—	73⅞	67⅛	185½	4 *Pm.*	13 *Pm.*	—	68⅜
15	245	67⅞ a 68	67¼	82⅜	98⅝	18⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 *Pm.*	12 *Pm.*	—	68¼
17	245	67⅞ a ¾	Shut	82⅜	98⅝	$18\frac{5}{16}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 *Pm.*	12 *Pm.*	—	68¼
18	—	67⅞ a ⅝	67¼	82¼	98⅝	18⅜	—	—	—	—	—	67	185½	13 *Pm.*	12 *Pm.*	—	68¼
19	—	67⅝ a ½	67	82	98¼	$18\frac{5}{16}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	185	12 *Pm.*	12 *Pm.*	—	67⅞
20	245½	67½ a ⅜	66¾	82	98¼	$18\frac{5}{16}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	184½	13 *Pm.*	12 *Pm.*	—	67¾

Highest and lowest prices of 3 per cent consols, others highest only.—(HORNSBY and Co. Stock Brokers, State Lottery-Offices, 26, Cornhill, and St. Margaret's Hill, Borough.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

Kept by R. Banks, Mathematical Instrument-Maker, Strand, London.

1809 MAR. Day of	BAROMETER. 9 A. M.	THERMOMETER.				WEATHER.	
		9 A.M.	9 P.M.	Highest.	Lowest.	Day.	Night.
23	29.96	47	52	59	46	Fair	Fair
24	29.70	46	45	55	42	Ditto	Rain
25	29.34	44	43	50	38	Rain	Fair
26	29.17	42	44	48	38	Fair	Ditto
27	29.30	44	46	52	40	Ditto	Ditto
28	29.45	45	42	50	39	Rain	Rain
29	29.72	42	40	45	35	Fair	Fair
30	29.83	38	42	44	38	Ditto	Ditto
31	29.79	42	40*	49	36	Ditto	Cloudy
APR.							
1	29.73	40	39	45	31	Ditto	Fair
2	29.80	38	36	43	29	Hail§	Ditto
3	29.90	34	37	43	28	Ditto	Ditto
4	30.05	35	28	40	32	Ditto	Ditto
5	30.26	34	36	42	30	Ditto	Ditto
6	30.27	36	36	44	30	Rain	Rain
7	30.16	38	39	46	28	Cloudy	Cloudy
8	30.33	40	42†	50	37	Fair	Ditto
9	30.14	42	46	52	44	Ditto	Rain
10	29.91	46	50	56	45	Rain	Cloudy
11	29.56	48	42	53	32	Ditto	Ditto
12	29.80	40	43	48	40	Fair	Rain‖
13	29.32	42	44‡	52	38	Rain	Cloudy
14	29.09	42	45	46	40	Ditto	Ditto¶
15	29.47	43	46	50	40	Fair	Ditto
16	29.08	46	47	53	41	Ditto	Rain
17	29.13	41	40	43	34	Rain	Ditto
18	29.57	36	37	42	32	Hail	Fair
19	29.77	34	39	43	35	Fair	Ditto
20**	29.73	40	38	42	35	Snow	Rain
21	29.58	38	40	42	39	Ditto	Cloudy
22	29.67	44	46	47	45	Rain	Fair

* With very cold wind. † Venus and Mars visible at times. ‡ Lightning at 9 P. M.

§ From 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. the thermometer rose 4 deg. and during the heavy storm of hail fell to 38. and afterwards rose to 43.

‖ Very high wind at 11 P. M. ¶ Thunder at half past 6 A. M. again, with hail and lightning at 1 P. M.

** Heavy snow at 1 P. M. again during the night of the 21st.

PRICES

Of Fire-Office, Mine, Dock, Canal, Water-Works, Brewery, & Public Institution Shares, &c. &c. for April 1809.

Albion Fire & Life Assur. - 57 a 59gs. p. sh.
Atlas Fire and Life - - - - *Par.*
Eagle ditto - - - - - - - *Par.*
Globe ditto - - - - - - £112 a 114 p. ct.
Hope ditto - - - - 8s. a 12s. per sh. pm.
Imperial ditto - - - - - £4 per ct. pm.
Rock Life Ass. - - - - - - 4s. per sh. pm.
Kent Fire Office - - - 47 a 50 0 per sh. pm.
Commercial Dock Stock - 130 a 135 per cent.
East India ditto - - - 124 a 125 0 per cent.
West India ditto - - 168½ a 170½ ditto
London ditto - - - - 118 a 119 ditto
Grand Junction Canal Shares 146 a 150gs p sh.
Kennett & Avon ditto - £23 0 per sh. pm.
Golden-Lane Brewery original 80*l.* shares - - - - 96 a 97gs. per sh.
Golden-Lane Br. new 80*l.* sh. £78 a 80 per sh.
Ditto original 50*l.* shares 71gs. a 78*l.* p. sh.
British Ale Brewery or. 50*l.* sh. £2 5 a 2 15. pm.
East London Water-Works 51 a 52gs. pm.
West Middlesex ditto - - 7 a 9gs. pm.
Ditto new shares - - - - 11 a 13½gs. pm.
London Institution - - 84 0 per share
Surrey ditto - - - - - 30*l.* a 30gs. p. sh.
Commercial-Road Stock - 113 a 115½ p. cent.
Auction Mart - - - - - 24 to 30gs. pm.
Vauxhall Bridge Shares - 4 10 a *Par.*
Strand Ditto - - - - 4 0 a 4 4 pr. sh.
Hope Cattle Insurance - - - - *Par.*
Covent Garden new Theatre £500 subscription shares - - - - - - 40gs pm.

FORTUNE & Co. Stock-Brokers and General Agents, 13, Cornhill, & LEWIS, WOLFE, and Co. Change Alley.